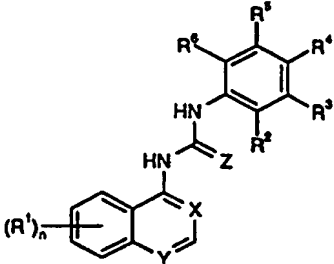


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(54) Title: PHENYL UREA AND PHENYL THIOUREA DERIVATIVES AS HFGAN72 ANTAGONISTS			
 <p style="text-align: right;">(I)</p>			
(57) Abstract			
<p>Phenyl urea and phenyl thiourea derivatives of formula (I): in which X and Y independently represent CH or nitrogen, provided that X and Y do not both represent CH; Z represents oxygen or sulphur; R¹ represents (C₁₋₆)alkyl, (C₂₋₆)alkenyl or (C₁₋₆)alkoxy, any of which may be optionally substituted; halogen, R⁷CO- or NR⁸R⁹CO-; R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ independently represent (C₁₋₆)alkyl, (C₂₋₆)alkenyl, (C₁₋₆)alkoxy or (C₁₋₆)alkylthio, any of which may be optionally substituted; hydrogen, halogen, nitro, cyano, aryloxy, aryl(C₁₋₆)alkyloxy, aryl(C₁₋₆)alkyl, R⁷CO-, R⁷SO₂NH-, R⁷CON(R¹⁰)-, NR⁸R⁹-, NR⁸R⁹CO-, -COR⁸ or heterocyclyl; provided that at least one of R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ is other than hydrogen; or an adjacent pair of R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached form an optionally substituted carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring; R⁷ is (C₁₋₆)alkyl or aryl; R⁸ and R⁹ independently represent hydrogen, (C₁₋₆)alkyl, aryl or aryl(C₁₋₆)alkyl; R¹⁰ is hydrogen or (C₁₋₆)alkyl; and n is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. The present invention provides phenyl urea and phenyl thiourea derivatives which are non-peptide antagonists of the human HFGAN72 receptor. In particular, these compounds are of potential use in the treatment of obesity including obesity observed in Type 2 (non-insulin-dependent) diabetes patients and/or sleep disorders.</p>			

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PHENYL UREA AND PHENYL THIOUREA DERIVATIVES AS HFGAN72 ANTAGONISTS
COMPOUNDS

This invention relates to phenyl urea and phenyl thiourea derivatives and their use as pharmaceuticals.

It is well established that many medically significant biological processes are mediated by proteins participating in signal transduction pathways that involve G-proteins and/or second messengers, e.g. cAMP (Lefkowitz, *Nature*, 1991, 351:353-354). Examples of these proteins include the GPC receptors, such as those for adrenergic agents and dopamine (Kobilka, B.K. *et al*, *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci.*, USA, 1987, 84:46-50; Kobilka, B.K. *et al*, *Science*, 1987, 238:650-656; Bunzow, J.R. *et al*, *Nature*, 1988, 336:783-787), G-proteins themselves, effector proteins, e.g. phospholipase C, adenylyl cyclase, and phosphodiesterase, and actuator proteins, e.g. protein kinase A and protein kinase C (Simon, M.I. *et al*, *Science*, 1991, 252:802-8).

The membrane protein gene superfamily of G-protein coupled receptors has been characterised as having seven putative transmembrane domains. The domains are believed to represent transmembrane α -helices connected by extracellular or cytoplasmic loops. G-protein coupled receptors include a wide range of biologically active receptors, such as hormone, viral, growth factor and neuro-receptors.

G-protein coupled receptors have been characterised as including these seven conserved hydrophobic stretches of about 20 to 30 amino acids, connecting six divergent hydrophilic loops. The G-protein family of coupled receptors includes dopamine receptors which bind to neuroleptic drugs used for treating psychotic and neurological disorders. Other examples of members of this family include, but are not limited to, calcitonin, adrenergic, endothelin, cAMP, adenosine, muscarinic, acetylcholine, serotonin, histamine, thrombin, kinin, follicle stimulating hormone, opsins, endothelial differentiation gene-1, rhodopsins, odorant, and cytomegalovirus receptors.

Polypeptides and polynucleotides encoding the human 7-transmembrane G-protein coupled neuropeptide receptor, HFGAN72, have been identified and are disclosed in USSN 08/846,704 and 08/846,705, both of which were filed on 30 April 1997, as well as in WO 96/34877.

Polypeptides and polynucleotides encoding polypeptides which are ligands for the HFGAN72 receptor are disclosed in USSN 08/939,093 filed 2 July 1997, USSN 08/820,519 filed 19 March 1997 and USSN 08/033,604 filed 17 December 1996.

HFGAN72 receptors are found in the mammalian host and, thus, may be responsible for many biological functions, including many pathologies including, but not limited to, depression; anxiety; obsessive compulsive disorder; affective neurosis/disorder; depressive neurosis/disorder; anxiety neurosis; dysthymic

disorder; behaviour disorder; mood disorder; sexual dysfunction; psychosexual dysfunction; sex disorder; sexual disorder; schizophrenia; manic depression; delerium; dementia; severe mental retardation and dyskinesias such as Huntington's disease and Gilles de la Tourett's syndrome; disturbed biological and circadian
5 rhythms; feeding disorders, such as anorexia, bulimia, cachexia, and obesity; diabetes; asthma; cancer; Parkinson's disease; Cushing's syndrome / disease; basophil adenoma; prolactinoma; hyperprolactinemia; hypopituitarism; hypophysis tumor / adenoma; hypothalamic diseases; Froehlich's syndrome; adrenohypophysis disease; hypophysis disease; hypophysis tumor / adenoma; pituitary growth
10 hormone; adrenohypophysis hypofunction; adrenohypophysis hyperfunction; hypothalamic hypogonadism; Kallman's syndrome (anosmia, hyposmia); functional or psychogenic amenorrhea; hypopituitarism; hypothalamic hypothyroidism; hypothalamic-adrenal dysfunction; idiopathic hyperprolactinemia; hypothalamic disorders of growth hormone deficiency; idiopathic growth hormone deficiency;
15 dwarfism; gigantism; acromegaly; disturbed biological and circadian rhythms; and sleep disturbances associated with such diseases as neurological disorders, neuropathic pain and restless leg syndrome, heart and lung diseases, mental illness such as depression or schizophrenia, and addictions; acute and congestive heart failue; hypotension; hypertension; urinary retention; osteoporosis; angina pectoris;
20 myocardial infarction; ulcers; allergies; benign prostatic hypertrophy; chronic renal failure; renal disease; impaired glucose tolerance; migraine; hyperalgesia; pain; enhanced or exaggerated sensitivity to pain, such as hyperalgesia, causalgia and allodynia; acute pain; burn pain; atypical facial pain; neuropathic pain; back pain; complex regional pain syndromes I and II; arthritic pain; sports injury pain; pain
25 related to infection, e.g. HIV, post-polio syndrome, and post-herpetic neuralgia; phantom limb pain; labour pain; cancer pain; post-chemotherapy pain; post-stroke pain; post-operative pain; neuralgia; and tolerance to narcotics or withdrawal from narcotics; sleep disorders; sleep apnea; narcolepsy; insomnia; parasomnia; jet-lag syndrome; and other neurodegenerative disorders, which includes nosological
30 entities such as disinhibition-dementia-parkinsonism-amyotrophy complex; pallido-ponto-nigral degeneration, epilepsy, and seizure disorders.

Experiments have shown that central administration of Lig 72A for the HFGAN72 receptor (Lig 72A is described in more detail below) stimulated food intake in freely-feeding rats during a 4 hour time period. This increase was approximately
35 four-fold over control rats receiving vehicle. These data suggest that Lig 72A may be an endogenous regulator of appetite. Therefore, antagonists of its receptor may be useful in the treatment of obesity and diabetes, see *Cell*, 1998, 92, 573-585.

There is a significant incidence of obesity in westernised societies. According to WHO definitions a mean of 35% of subjects in 39 studies were overweight and a further 22% clinically obese. It has been estimated that 5.7% of all healthcare costs in the USA are a consequence of obesity. About 85% of Type 2 diabetics are obese, and diet and exercise are of value in all diabetics. The incidence of diagnosed diabetes in westernised countries is typically 5% and there are estimated to be an equal number undiagnosed. The incidence of both diseases is rising, demonstrating the inadequacy of current treatments which may be either ineffective or have toxicity risks including cardiovascular effects. Treatment of diabetes with sulfonylureas or insulin can cause hypoglycaemia, whilst metformin causes GI side-effects. No drug treatment for Type 2 diabetes has been shown to reduce the long-term complications of the disease. Insulin sensitisers will be useful for many diabetics, however they do not have an anti-obesity effect.

Rat sleep/EEG studies have also shown that central administration of LIG72A, an agonist of HFGAN72 receptors, causes a dose-related increase in arousal, largely at the expense of a reduction in paradoxical sleep and slow wave sleep 2, when administered at the onset of the normal sleep period. Therefore antagonists of its receptor may be useful in the treatment of sleep disorders including insomnia.

The present invention provides phenyl urea and phenyl thiourea derivatives which are non-peptide antagonists of the human HFGAN72 receptor. In particular, these compounds are of potential use in the treatment of obesity including obesity observed in Type 2 (non-insulin-dependent) diabetes patients and/or sleep disorders.

Several phenyl urea derivatives are known in the literature, viz:

WO 93/18028 discloses the compound N-1-isoquinolinylnyl-N'-(1-methyl-1H-indol-5-yl)urea;

DE 2928485 discloses the compounds N-(3-chloro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-N'-4-quinolinylnylurea, and N-(3-chloro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-N'-(5-nitro-4-quinolinylnyl)urea;

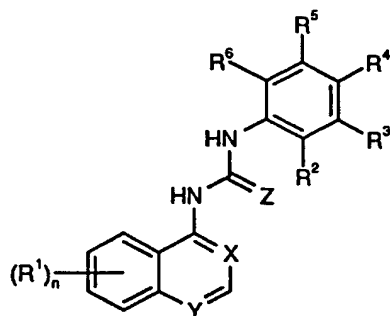
DE 2801187 discloses the compound N-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-N'-(7-chloro-4-quinolinylnyl)urea; and

US 3,406,176 discloses the compounds N-(4-methoxyphenyl)-N'-(7-chloro-4-quinolinylnyl)urea, and N-(4-chlorophenyl)-N'-(7-chloro-4-quinolinylnyl)urea;

none of these documents suggest the use of phenyl urea derivatives as

HFGAN72 receptor antagonists.

According to the present invention there is provided a compound of formula (I):



(I)

in which :

X and Y independently represent CH or nitrogen, provided that X and Y do not both represent CH;

Z represents oxygen or sulphur;

R¹ represents (C₁₋₆)alkyl, (C₂₋₆)alkenyl or (C₁₋₆)alkoxy, any of which may be optionally substituted; halogen, R⁷CO- or NR⁸R⁹CO-;

R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ independently represent (C₁₋₆)alkyl, (C₂₋₆)alkenyl, (C₁₋₆)alkoxy or (C₁₋₆)alkylthio, any of which may be optionally substituted; hydrogen, halogen, nitro, cyano, aryloxy, aryl(C₁₋₆)alkyloxy, aryl(C₁₋₆)alkyl, R⁷CO-, R⁷SO₂NH-, R⁷CON(R¹⁰)-, NR⁸R⁹-, NR⁸R⁹CO-, -COOR⁸ or heterocyclyl; provided that at least one of R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ is other than hydrogen;

or an adjacent pair of R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached form an optionally substituted carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring;

R⁷ is (C₁₋₆)alkyl or aryl;

R⁸ and R⁹ independently represent hydrogen, (C₁₋₆)alkyl, aryl or aryl(C₁₋₆)alkyl;

R¹⁰ is hydrogen or (C₁₋₆)alkyl; and

n is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

provided that the compound is not:

- a) N-1-isoquinolinyl-N'-(1-methyl-1H-indol-5-yl)urea;
- b) N-(3-chloro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-N'-4-quinolinylurea;
- c) N-(3-chloro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-N'-(5-nitro-4-quinolinyl)urea;
- d) N-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-N'-(7-chloro-4-quinolinyl)urea;
- e) N-(4-methoxyphenyl)-N'-(7-chloro-4-quinolinyl)urea; or
- f) N-(4-chlorophenyl)-N'-(7-chloro-4-quinolinyl)urea.

In formula (I) X preferably represents CH, Y preferably represents nitrogen and

Z preferably represents oxygen.

When a halogen atom is present in the compound of formula (I) this may be fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine.

n is preferably 0 or 1.

When Y is nitrogen and n is 1, the group R¹ is preferably in the 6- or 8-position, particularly the 6-position.

R¹ is preferably halogen e.g. fluoro, or (C₁₋₆)alkoxy e.g. methoxy. R¹ is most preferably fluoro.

When any one of R¹ to R⁶ comprise a (C₁₋₆)alkyl group, whether alone or forming part of a larger group, e.g. alkoxy or alkylthio, the alkyl group may be straight chain or branched, it preferably contains 1 to 4 carbon atoms and is most preferably methyl or ethyl.

When any one of R¹ to R⁶ comprise a (C₂₋₆)alkenyl group, whether alone or forming part of a larger group, the alkenyl group may be straight chain or branched, it preferably contains 2 to 4 carbon atoms and is most preferably allyl.

Suitable optional substituents for (C₁₋₆)alkyl, (C₂₋₆)alkenyl, (C₁₋₆)alkoxy and (C₁₋₆)alkylthio groups include one or more substituents selected from halogen e.g. fluoro, (C₁₋₄)alkoxy e.g. methoxy, hydroxy, carboxy and (C₁₋₆)alkyl esters thereof, amino, mono- or di-(C₁₋₆)alkylamino and cyano.

When used herein the term "aryl", whether alone or forming part of a larger group, includes optionally substituted aryl groups such as phenyl and naphthyl, preferably phenyl. The aryl group may contain up to 5, more preferably 1, 2 or 3 optional substituents. Examples of suitable substituents for aryl groups include halogen, (C₁₋₄)alkyl e.g. methyl, (C₁₋₄)haloalkyl e.g. trifluoromethyl, (C₁₋₄)alkoxy e.g. methoxy, (C₁₋₄)alkoxy(C₁₋₄)alkyl e.g. methoxymethyl, hydroxy, carboxy and (C₁₋₆)alkyl esters thereof, amino, nitro, arylsulphonyl e.g. p-toluenesulphonyl, and C₁₋₄ alkylsulphonyl e.g. methanesulphonyl.

When any one of R² to R⁶ represent heterocyclyl, this group is preferably a 5- to 10-membered monocyclic or bicyclic ring, which may be saturated or unsaturated, for example containing 1, 2 or 3 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur; for example pyrrolidine, oxazole, morpholine, pyrimidine or phthalimide. A ring containing one or two nitrogen atoms is especially preferred. The heterocyclyl group may contain up to 5, more preferably 1, 2 or 3 optional substituents. Examples of suitable substituents for heterocyclyl groups include halogen, (C₁₋₄)alkyl e.g. methyl, (C₁₋₄)haloalkyl e.g. trifluoromethyl, (C₁₋₄)alkoxy e.g. methoxy, (C₁₋₄)alkoxy(C₁₋₄)alkyl e.g. methoxymethyl, hydroxy, carboxy, amino, nitro, arylsulphonyl e.g. p-toluenesulphonyl, and (C₁₋₄)alkylsulphonyl e.g. methanesulphonyl.

When an adjacent pair of R^2 to R^6 together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached form a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring it is preferably a 5- to 7-membered ring, which may be aromatic or non-aromatic. Heterocyclic rings preferably contain 1, 2 or 3 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur; for example oxazole, imidazole, thiophene, pyran, dioxan, pyrrole or pyrrolidine. A ring containing one nitrogen atom and one oxygen atom is preferred. It is particularly preferred for the nitrogen to be attached directly to the R^4 position. A carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring formed by an adjacent pair of R^2 to R^6 together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached may be optionally substituted on carbon or nitrogen by one or more substituents, e.g. up to 3 substituents. Examples of suitable substituents for the carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring include =O, (C₁₋₄)alkyl e.g. methyl, aryl(C₁₋₄)alkyl e.g. benzyl or 3-phenylpropyl, aryl e.g. phenyl, (C₁₋₄)alkoxy, (C₁₋₄)alkoxy(C₁₋₄)alkyl e.g. methoxymethyl, hydroxy, hydroxy(C₁₋₄)alkyl e.g. hydroxyethyl, R^aCO_2 -, $R^aCO_2(C_{1-4})alkyl$ e.g. carboethoxypropyl, cyano, cyano(C₁₋₄)alkyl e.g. 3-cyanopropyl, R^aR^bN and $R^aR^bN(C_{1-4})alkyl$; in which R^a and R^b are independently selected from hydrogen and (C₁₋₄)alkyl.

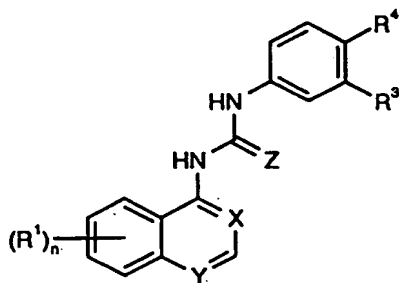
A preferred group of compounds are those in which R^2 to R^6 independently represent hydrogen, halogen, (C₁₋₆)alkoxy e.g. methoxy, (C₁₋₆)alkylthio e.g. methylthio, or NR^8R^9 wherein R^8 and R^9 preferably represent (C₁₋₆)alkyl e.g. dimethylamino, and at least one of R^2 to R^6 is other than hydrogen; or an adjacent pair of R^2 to R^6 together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached form an optionally substituted 5- to 7-membered heterocyclic ring, e.g. a 6- or 7-membered non-aromatic heterocyclic ring or a 5- or 6-membered aromatic heterocyclic ring.

A further preferred group of compounds are those in which R^2 , R^5 and R^6 represent hydrogen.

A further preferred group of compounds are those in which R^2 , R^4 and R^6 represent hydrogen.

A preferred group of compounds are those in which either R^3 and R^4 , or R^3 and R^5 are other than hydrogen.

A group of compounds according to the invention which may be mentioned are the compounds of formula (Ia):



(Ia)

in which :

X and Y independently represent CH or nitrogen, provided that X and Y do not both represent CH;

Z represents oxygen or sulphur;

R¹ represents halogen or (C₁₋₆)alkoxy;

R³ and R⁴ independently represent hydrogen, halogen, nitro, cyano, (C₁₋₆)alkyl, (C₁₋₆)alkoxy, aryloxy, CF₃O, (C₁₋₆)alkylthio, amino, mono- or di-(C₁₋₆)alkylamino, monoarylamino, mono-(C₁₋₆)alkylaryl amino, R⁷CO-, R⁷SO₂NH-, R⁷CON(R¹⁰)-, NR⁸R⁹CO- or heterocyclyl;

or R³ and R⁴ together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached form an optionally substituted carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring;

R⁷ is (C₁₋₆)alkyl or aryl;

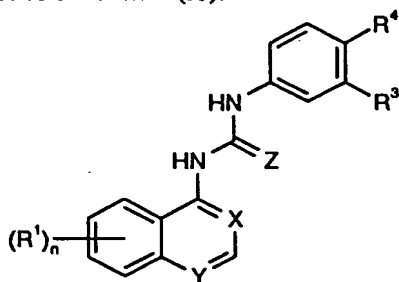
R⁸ and R⁹ independently represent hydrogen, (C₁₋₆)alkyl, aryl or (C₁₋₆)alkylaryl;

R¹⁰ is hydrogen or (C₁₋₆)alkyl; and

n is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Another group of compounds according to the invention which may be mentioned are the compounds of formula (Ib):



(Ib)

in which :

X and Y independently represent CH or nitrogen, provided that X and Y do not both represent CH;

Z represents oxygen or sulphur;

R¹ represents halogen or (C₁₋₆)alkoxy;

5 R³ and R⁴ independently halogen or (C₁₋₃)alkoxy or together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached form an optionally substituted heterocyclic ring; and n is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

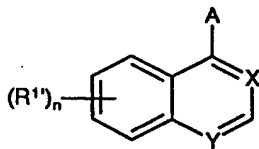
10 Particular compounds according to the invention include those mentioned in the examples and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

It will be appreciated that for use in medicine the salts of the compounds of formula (I) should be pharmaceutically acceptable. Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable salts will be apparent to those skilled in the art and include for example acid addition salts formed with inorganic acids e.g. hydrochloric, hydrobromic, 15 sulphuric, nitric or phosphoric acid; and organic acids e.g. succinic, maleic, acetic, fumaric, citric, tartaric, benzoic, p-toluenesulphonic, methanesulphonic or naphthalenesulphonic acid. Other salts e.g. oxalates, may be used, for example in the isolation of compounds of formula (I) and are included within the scope of this invention. Also included within the scope of the invention are solvates and hydrates 20 of compounds of formula (I).

The invention extends to all isomeric forms including stereoisomers and geometric isomers of the compounds of formula (I) including enantiomers and mixtures thereof e.g. racemates. The different isomeric forms may be separated or resolved one from the other by conventional methods, or any given isomer may be 25 obtained by conventional synthetic methods or by stereospecific or asymmetric syntheses.

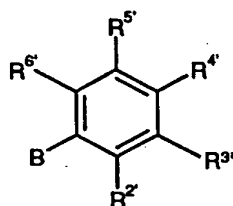
According to a further feature of the invention we provide a process for the preparation of the compounds of formula (I) and salts thereof which comprises coupling a compound of formula (II);

30



(II)

with a compound of formula (III);



(III)

wherein A and B are appropriate functional groups to form the -NHCONH- or -NHCSNH- moiety when coupled; X, Y and n are as defined in formula (I); and R^{1'} to R^{6'} are R¹ to R⁶ as defined in formula (I) or groups convertible thereto; and thereafter optionally and as necessary and in any appropriate order, converting any R^{1'} to R^{6'} when other than R¹ to R⁶ respectively to R¹ to R⁶, and/or forming a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Suitable examples of groups A and B are:

- (i) A is -CON₃ and B is -NH₂
- (ii) A is -NH₂ and B is -NH₂
- (iii) A is -CO₂H and B is -NH₂
- (iv) A is -N=C=O and B is -NH₂
- (v) A is -NH₂ and B is -N=C=O
- (vi) A is -N=C=S and B is -NH₂
- (vii) A is -NH₂ and B is -N=C=S
- (viii) A is -NHCOL and B is -NH₂
- (ix) A is -NH₂ and B is -NHCOL
- (x) A is halogen and B is -NHCONH₂.

Wherein L is a leaving group such as chloro or bromo, imidazole or phenoxy or phenylthio optionally substituted for example with halogen, for example chlorine.

When A and B are both NH₂, the reaction is generally effected in the presence of a urea coupling agent such as carbonyldiimidazole.

When A is -CO₂H and B is -NH₂ the reaction is generally effected in the presence of an agent such as diphenylphosphoryl azide and in the presence of a base such as triethylamine.

When A is -NH₂, -N=C=O or -N=C=S and B is -NH₂, or when A is -NH₂ and B is -N=C=O or -N=C=S the reaction is suitably carried out in an inert solvent for example dimethylformamide or dichloromethane and/or toluene at ambient or elevated temperature, preferably ambient.

When A is $-\text{CON}_3$ or $-\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ and B is $-\text{NH}_2$ the reaction is suitably carried out in an inert solvent for example toluene or dimethylformamide at elevated temperature.

5 Where A is $-\text{NHCOL}$ and B is $-\text{NH}_2$ or when A is $-\text{NH}_2$ and B is $-\text{NHCOL}$, the reaction is suitably carried out in an inert solvent such as dichloromethane at ambient temperature optionally in the presence of a base, such as triethylamine or in dimethylformamide at ambient or elevated temperature.

10 When A is halogen and B is $-\text{NHCONH}_2$ the reaction is suitably carried out in an inert solvent such as toluene at elevated temperature, optionally in the presence of base.

Suitable examples of compounds having groups $\text{R}^{1'}$ to $\text{R}^{6'}$ which are convertible to R^1 to R^6 respectively include compounds where an adjacent pair of $\text{R}^{2'}$ to $\text{R}^{6'}$ together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached represent a fused pyrrole ring which is unsubstituted on nitrogen, where treatment with a base, e.g. sodium hydride, and reaction with an electrophile, e.g. methyl iodide, benzyl chloride or benzenesulfonyl chloride, affords the corresponding substituent on the pyrrole nitrogen.

Compounds of formula (II) where A is $-\text{NH}_2$ are known compounds or can be prepared analogously to known compounds.

20 Compounds of formula (II) where A is $-\text{N}=\text{C}=\text{O}$ may be prepared by treating a compound of formula (II) in which:

- (i) A is amino, with phosgene or a phosgene equivalent, in the presence of excess base or an inert solvent.
- (ii) A is acylazide (i.e. $-\text{CON}_3$), via the nitrene, by thermal rearrangement using conventional conditions (ref. L.S. Trifonov *et al*, *Helv. Chim. Acta*, 1987, 70, 262).
- 25 (iii) A is $-\text{CONH}_2$, via the nitrene intermediate using conventional conditions.

Compounds of formula (II) where A is $-\text{N}=\text{C}=\text{S}$ are known compounds or can be prepared analogously to known compounds.

30 Compounds of formula (II) where A is $-\text{NHCOL}$ may be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (II) in which A is $-\text{NH}_2$ with phosgene or a phosgene equivalent, in an inert solvent, at low temperature, if necessary in the presence of a base such as triethylamine.

Compounds of formula (II) in which A is halogen are known compounds or can be prepared analogously to known compounds.

35 Compounds of formula (III) where B is $-\text{NH}_2$ are known compounds or can be prepared analogously to known compounds.

Compounds of formula (III) where B is $-N=C=O$ may be prepared by treating a compound of formula (III) in which:

(i) B is amino, with phosgene or a phosgene equivalent, in the presence of excess base or an inert solvent.

5 (ii) B is acylazide (i.e. $-CON_3$), via the nitrene, by thermal rearrangement using conventional conditions (ref. L.S. Trifonov *et al*, *Helv. Chim. Acta*, 1987, 70, 262).

(iii) B is $-CONH_2$, via the nitrene intermediate using conventional conditions.

Compounds of formula (III) where B is $-N=C=S$ are known compounds or can be prepared analogously to known compounds.

10 Compounds of formula (III) where B is $-NHCOL$ may be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (III) in which B is $-NH_2$ with phosgene or a phosgene equivalent, in an inert solvent, at low temperature, if necessary in the presence of a base such as triethylamine. Examples of phosgene equivalents include triphosgene, carbonyldiimidazole, phenyl chloroformate and phenyl
15 chlorothioformate.

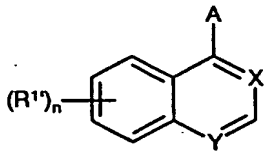
Compounds of formula (III) where B is $-NHCONH_2$ can be prepared from the corresponding precursor where B is $-NH_2$ by reaction with an isocyanate under conventional conditions.

The compounds of formula (I) may be prepared singly or as compound
20 libraries comprising at least 2, for example 5 to 1,000 compounds, and more preferably 10 to 100 compounds of formula (I). Libraries of compounds of formula (I) may be prepared by a combinatorial 'split and mix' approach or by multiple parallel synthesis using either solution phase or solid phase chemistry, by procedures known to those skilled in the art.

25 Thus according to a further aspect of the invention there is provided a compound library comprising at least 2 compounds of formula (I) or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Novel intermediates of formulae (II) and (III) are also part of this invention.

30 According to a further feature of the invention we provide a compound of formula (II):



(II)

wherein A is $-\text{CON}_3$, $-\text{NH}_2$, $-\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, $-\text{N}=\text{C}=\text{O}$, $-\text{N}=\text{C}=\text{S}$, $-\text{NHCOL}$ or halogen, L is a leaving group, X and Y are as defined in formula (I), n is 1, 2, 3 or 4, and $\text{R}^{1'}$ is R^1 as defined in formula (I) or a group convertible thereto.

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts may be prepared conventionally by
5 reaction with the appropriate acid or acid derivative.

As indicated above the compounds of formula (I) and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, including those compounds where X and Y both represent CH, and without provisos a)-f), are useful for the treatment of diseases or disorders where an antagonist of the human HFGAN72 receptor is required especially feeding disorders,
10 such as obesity and diabetes; prolactinoma; hypoprolactinemia, hypothalamic disorders of growth hormone deficiency; idiopathic growth hormone deficiency; Cushing's syndrome/disease; hypothalamic-adrenal dysfunction; dwarfism; sleep disorders; sleep apnea; narcolepsy; insomnia; parasomnia; jet-lag syndrome; and sleep disturbances associated with such diseases as neurological disorders,
15 neuropathic pain, restless leg syndrome, heart and lung diseases, mental illness such as depression or schizophrenia, and addictions; sexual dysfunction; psychosexual dysfunction; sex disorder; sexual disorder; bulimia; and hypopituitarism.

The compounds of formula (I) and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, including those compounds in which X and Y both represent CH, and without provisos
20 a)-f), are particularly useful for the treatment of obesity, including obesity associated with Type 2 diabetes, and sleep disorders.

Other diseases or disorders which may be treated in accordance with the invention include disturbed biological and circadian rhythms; adrenohypophysis disease; hypophysis disease; hypophysis tumor / adenoma; adrenohypophysis
25 hypofunction; functional or psychogenic amenorrhea; adrenohypophysis hyperfunction; migraine; hyperalgesia; pain; enhanced or exaggerated sensitivity to pain such as hyperalgesia, causalgia and allodynia; acute pain; burn pain; atypical facial pain; neuropathic pain; back pain; complex regional pain syndromes I and II; arthritic pain; sports injury pain; pain related to infection, e.g. HIV, post-polio
30 syndrome and post-herpetic neuralgia; phantom limb pain; labour pain; cancer pain; post-chemotherapy pain; post-stroke pain; post-operative pain; neuralgia; and tolerance to narcotics or withdrawal from narcotics.

The present invention also provides a method of treating or preventing diseases or disorders where an antagonist of the human HFGAN72 receptor is required,
35 which comprises administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, without the proviso that X and Y do not both represent CH and without provisos a)-f).

The present invention also provides a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, without the proviso that X and Y do not both represent CH and without provisos a)-f), for use in the treatment or prophylaxis of diseases or disorders where an antagonist of the human HFGAN72 receptor is required.

5 The present invention also provides the use of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, without the proviso that X and Y do not both represent CH and without provisos a)-f), in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of diseases or disorders where an antagonist of the human HFGAN72 receptor is required.

10 For use in medicine, the compounds of the present invention are usually administered as a pharmaceutical composition. The present invention also provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

15 The compounds of formula (I) and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, including those compounds in which X and Y both represent CH and without provisos a)-f), may be administered by any convenient method, for example by oral, parenteral, buccal, sublingual, nasal, rectal or transdermal administration and the pharmaceutical compositions adapted accordingly.

20 The compounds of formula (I) and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, including those compounds in which X and Y both represent CH and without provisos a)-f), which are active when given orally can be formulated as liquids or solids, for example syrups, suspensions or emulsions, tablets, capsules and lozenges.

25 A liquid formulation will generally consist of a suspension or solution of the compound or physiologically acceptable salt in a suitable liquid carrier(s) for example an aqueous solvent such as water, ethanol or glycerine, or a non-aqueous solvent, such as polyethylene glycol or an oil. The formulation may also contain a suspending agent, preservative, flavouring and/or colouring agent.

A composition in the form of a tablet can be prepared using any suitable pharmaceutical carrier(s) routinely used for preparing solid formulations.

30 Examples of such carriers include magnesium stearate, starch, lactose, sucrose and cellulose.

A composition in the form of a capsule can be prepared using routine encapsulation procedures. For example, pellets containing the active ingredient can be prepared using standard carriers and then filled into a hard gelatin capsule; 35 alternatively, a dispersion or suspension can be prepared using any suitable pharmaceutical carrier(s), for example aqueous gums, celluloses, silicates or oils and the dispersion or suspension then filled into a soft gelatin capsule.

Typical parenteral compositions consist of a solution or suspension of the compound or physiologically acceptable salt in a sterile aqueous carrier or parenterally acceptable oil, for example polyethylene glycol, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, lecithin, arachis oil or sesame oil. Alternatively, the solution can be lyophilised and then reconstituted with a suitable solvent just prior to administration.

Compositions for nasal administration may conveniently be formulated as aerosols, drops, gels and powders. Aerosol formulations typically comprise a solution or fine suspension of the active substance in a physiologically acceptable aqueous or non-aqueous solvent and are usually presented in single or multidose quantities in sterile form in a sealed container, which can take the form of a cartridge or refill for use with an atomising device. Alternatively the sealed container may be a unitary dispensing device such as a single dose nasal inhaler or an aerosol dispenser fitted with a metering valve which is intended for disposal once the contents of the container have been exhausted. Where the dosage form comprises an aerosol dispenser, it will contain a propellant which can be a compressed gas such as compressed air or an organic propellant such as a fluorochlorohydrocarbon or hydrofluorocarbon. The aerosol dosage forms can also take the form of a pump-atomiser.

Compositions suitable for buccal or sublingual administration include tablets, lozenges and pastilles, wherein the active ingredient is formulated with a carrier such as sugar and acacia, tragacanth, or gelatin and glycerin.

Compositions for rectal administration are conveniently in the form of suppositories containing a conventional suppository base such as cocoa butter.

Compositions suitable for transdermal administration include ointments, gels and patches.

Preferably the composition is in unit dose form such as a tablet, capsule or ampoule.

The dose of the compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, including those compounds in which X and Y both represent CH and without provisos a)-f), used in the treatment or prophylaxis of the abovementioned disorders or diseases will vary in the usual way with the particular disorder or disease being treated, the weight of the subject and other similar factors. However as a general rule suitable unit doses may be 0.05 to 1000 mg, more suitably 0.05 to 20.0 mg, for example 0.2 to 5 mg; such unit doses may be administered more than once a day for example two or three times a day, so that the total daily dosage is in the range of about 0.01 to 100 mg/kg; and such therapy may extend for a number of weeks or months. In the case of physiologically acceptable salts the above figures

are calculated as the parent compound of formula (I), including those compounds in which X and Y both represent CH and without provisos a)-f).

No toxicological effects are indicated/expected when a compound of formula (I), including those compounds in which X and Y both represent CH and without provisos a)-f), is administered in the above mentioned dosage range.

The human HFGAN72 receptor ligand 72A referred to above has the amino acid sequence:

	Gln	Pro	Leu	Pro	Asp	Cys	Cys	Arg	Gln	Lys	Thr	Cys	Ser	Cys	Arg	Leu
	1			5					10					15		
10	Tyr	Glu	Leu	Leu	His	Gly	Ala	Gly	Asn	His	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ile	Leu	Thr
			20					25						30		
	Leu-NH ₂															

The HFGAN72 receptor ligand referred to above can be employed in a process for screening for compounds (antagonists) which inhibit the ligand's activation of the HFGAN72 receptor.

In general, such screening procedures involve providing appropriate cells which express the HFGAN72 receptor on the surface thereof. Such cells include cells from mammals, yeast, *Drosophila* or *E. coli*. In particular, a polynucleotide encoding the HFGAN72 receptor is employed to transfect cells to thereby express the receptor. The expressed receptor is then contacted with a test compound and an HFGAN72 receptor ligand to observe inhibition of a functional response.

One such screening procedure involves the use of melanophores which are transfected to express the HFGAN72 receptor. Such a screening technique is described in WO 92/01810.

Another such screening technique involves introducing RNA encoding the HFGAN72 receptor into *Xenopus* oocytes to transiently express the receptor. The receptor oocytes may then be contacted with a receptor ligand and a compound to be screened, followed by detection of inhibition of a signal in the case of screening for compounds which are thought to inhibit activation of the receptor by the ligand.

Another method involves screening for compounds which inhibit activation of the receptor by determining inhibition of binding of a labelled HFGAN72 receptor ligand to cells which have the receptor on the surface thereof. Such a method involves transfecting a eukaryotic cell with DNA encoding the HFGAN72 receptor such that the cell expresses the receptor on its surface and contacting the cell or cell membrane preparation with a compound in the presence of a labelled form of an HFGAN72 receptor ligand. The ligand can be labelled, e.g. by radioactivity. The amount of labelled ligand bound to the receptors is measured, e.g. by measuring radioactivity of the

receptors. If the compound binds to the receptor as determined by a reduction of labelled ligand which binds to the receptors, the binding of labelled ligand to the receptor is inhibited.

Yet another screening technique involves the use of FLIPR equipment for high throughput screening of test compounds that inhibit mobilisation of intracellular calcium ions, or other ions, by affecting the interaction of an HFGAN72 receptor ligand with the HFGAN72 receptor. The ligand used in the screening method described below to determine the antagonist activity of compounds according to the invention is Lig 72A which has the amino acid sequence shown above.

All publications, including but not limited to patents and patent applications, cited in this specification are herein incorporated by reference as if each individual publication were specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference herein as though fully set forth.

The following Examples illustrate the preparation of pharmacologically active compounds of the invention. The following Descriptions D1-D33 illustrate the preparation of intermediates to compounds of the present invention.

In the Examples ^1H NMR's were measured at 250MHz in d_6 -DMSO unless otherwise stated. All hydrochloride salts unless otherwise stated were prepared by dissolving/suspending the free-base in methanol and treating with an excess of ethereal HCl (1M).

Descriptions

D1 Methyl quinoline-4-carboxylate

Thionyl chloride (4.5 ml) was added dropwise, under argon to a cooled, stirring slurry of 4-quinolinecarboxylic acid (5.32 g) in methanol (120 ml) maintaining an internal temperature of 0 to -5°C . Once addition was complete the reaction mixture was heated at reflux for 16h. After cooling to ambient temperature the volatiles were removed at reduced pressure and the residue partitioned between saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate and diethyl ether. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried (Na_2SO_4) and the solvent removed at reduced pressure to give the title compound as a pale yellow oil (4.82 g).

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 4.05 (3H, s), 7.66 (1H, m), 7.77 (1H, m), 7.91 (1H, d, J 4Hz), 8.18 (1H, dd, J 1 + 9Hz), 8.78 (1H, dd, J 1 + 9Hz), 9.02 (1H, d, J 4Hz).

m/z (API^+): 188 (MH^+).

Alternatively the title ester can be prepared, using standard chemistry, in 42% yield from 4-quinolinecarboxylic acid, methanol and $\text{c.H}_2\text{SO}_4$.

D2 Quinoline-4-carboxylic acid hydrazide

D1 (1.35 g) in ethanol (50 ml) was treated with hydrazine hydrate (2.0 ml, 98%, excess) and the mixture heated at reflux under argon for 14h. The reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature and the volatiles removed at reduced pressure.

- 5 Trituration of the residue with diethyl ether gave the title compound as a yellow solid (1.32 g).

^1H NMR δ : 4.46 (2H, bs), 7.33 (1H, d, J 4Hz), 7.48 (1H, m), 7.63 (1H, m), 7.90 (1H, d, J 8Hz), 7.99 (1H, d, J 8Hz), 8.78 (1H, d, J 4Hz), 9.75 (1H, bs).

m/z (API⁺): 188 (MH⁺).

10

D3 Quinoline-4-carbonyl azide

A cooled slurry of D2 (1.34 g) in water (5.00 ml) was treated drop-wise with c.HCl (1.44 ml) maintaining an internal temperature of 0 to 5°C. A cooled solution of sodium nitrite (1.08 g) in water (1.44 ml) was added dropwise over 15min
15 maintaining the same internal temperature. The solution was then neutralised with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The title compound was collected by filtration as a white solid which was washed with water then dried at reduced pressure at ambient temperature (1.00 g).

- 20 ^1H NMR (CDCl₃) δ : 7.72 (1H, m), 7.82 (1H, m), 7.95 (1H, d, J 4Hz), 8.19 (1H, d, J 8Hz), 8.91 (1H, d, J 8Hz), 9.05 (1H, d, J 4Hz).

D4 4-Aminoquinoline**Method 1**

- 25 A mixture of 4-nitroquinoline-N-oxide (0.700 g) and 10% palladium on charcoal (0.700 g) was hydrogenated at atmospheric pressure for 16h. The catalyst was removed by filtration and the methanol removed at reduced pressure. As ^1H NMR indicated that starting material still remained the hydrogenation was repeated with a further batch of catalyst (0.500 g) and worked up as described previously. The resulting residue was recrystallised (methanol/toluene/hexane) to give the title amine
30 as a solid (0.350 g).

^1H NMR δ : 6.55 (1H, d, J 5Hz), 6.77 (2H, s), 7.37 (1H, m), 7.60 (1H, m), 7.74 (1H, d, J 8Hz), 8.15 (1H, d, J 8Hz), 8.27 (1H, d, J 5Hz).

Method 2**a) Quinolin-4-yl carbamic acid *tert* butyl ester**

- 35 Quinoline-4-carboxylic acid (13.0 g) and diphenylphosphoryl azide (16.2 ml) were combined in *tert* butanol (180 ml) containing triethylamine (11 ml). The mixture was boiled for 24h. Solvent was removed at reduced pressure and the residue

partitioned between water and ethyl acetate. The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate (x4). The combined organic extracts were washed with saturated brine, dried and solvent removed at reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in methanol/ethyl acetate filtered and the filtrate evaporated at reduced pressure. The residue was column chromatographed (silica gel, ethyl acetate eluant) to give the title compound (16.8 g).

^1H NMR δ : 1.54 (9H, s), 7.53 - 7.59 (1H, m), 7.71 - 7.77 (1H, m), 7.92 (1H, d, J 5.2Hz), 7.96 (1H, d, J 8.4Hz), 8.37 (1H, d, J 8.4Hz), 8.75 (1H, d, J 5.2Hz), 9.82 (1H, s).

10 b) 4-Aminoquinoline

A solution of quinolin-4-yl carbamic acid *tert* butyl ester (16.8 g) in 5N HCl (200 ml) was boiled for 5h. The reaction mixture was diluted with water made basic with sodium hydroxide and washed with dichloromethane. The aqueous phase was separated and evaporated to dryness at reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in propan-1-ol, insoluble material separated by filtration and the filtrate evaporated to dryness. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane/ethyl acetate, filtered to remove insoluble inorganic salts and solvent removed at reduced pressure to give 4-aminoquinoline (8.7 g).

20 D5 Synthesis of 5-nitro-1-substituted-(1H)-indoles

5-Nitroindole and potassium or caesium carbonate (1.5 eq.) were stirred together for 15min. in dimethylformamide. The alkyl halide (1.1 eq.) was added and the reaction mixture stirred until tlc indicated disappearance of 5-nitroindole. The mixture was poured into water and the precipitated product separated by filtration.

25

Product	Product name	Alkyl halide	Base	m/z (M+H)	Yield
D5(A)	1-ethyl-5-nitro-(1H)-indole	bromoethane	K_2CO_3	191	84%
D5(B)	5-nitro-1-(3-phenylpropyl)-(1H)-indole	3-phenylpropyl bromide	K_2CO_3	281	82%
D5(C)	1-benzyl-5-nitro-(1H)-indole	Benzyl bromide	Cs_2CO_3	253	87%
D5(D)	4-(5-Nitroindol-1-yl)butyric acid ethyl ester	ethyl 4-bromobutyrate	Cs_2CO_3	277	86%

D5(E)	4-(5-Nitroindol-1-yl)butyronitrile	3-cyanopropyl bromide	Cs ₂ CO ₃	230	100%
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D6 Synthesis of 5-amino-1-substituted-(1H)-indoles

The appropriate 5-nitro-1-substituted-(1H)-indole (1 g) and 10% palladium/charcoal (0.5 g) in ethanol (120 ml) was treated with ammonium formate (5 eq.) in one portion and the mixture stirred for 16h. The mixture was filtered through a celite pad and solvent removed at reduced pressure. The residue was partitioned between water and ethyl acetate, washed with water and sodium bicarbonate to give, after drying (Na₂SO₄) and removal of solvent at reduced pressure, the required compound.

Starting Material	Product	Product name	m/z (M+H)	Yield
D5(A)	D6(A)	5-amino-1-ethyl-(1H)-indole	161	56%
D5(B)	D6(B)	5-amino-1-(3-phenylpropyl)-(1H)-indole	251	31%
D5(C)	D6(C)	5-amino-1-benzyl-(1H)-indole	223	100%
D5(D)	D6(D)	4-(5-aminoindol-1-yl)butyric acid ethyl ester	247	55%
D5(E)	D6(E)	4-(5-aminoindol-1-yl)butyronitrile	200	80%

D7 Synthesis of 5-nitro-1-substituted-(1H)-indolines

5-Nitroindoline was dissolved in dimethylformamide (4 ml/mmol), sodium hydride added (1.5 eq., 60% suspension in oil) and the mixture stirred for 1h. The appropriate alkylating agent (2 eq.) was added and the mixture stirred until tlc showed complete reaction. The mixture was poured into water and the precipitated product collected by filtration.

Product	Product name	Alkyl Halide	Time	m/z (M+H)	Yield
D7(A)	1-methyl-5-nitro-(1H)-indoline	iodomethane	6h	179	83%

D8 Synthesis of 5-amino-1-substituted-(1H)-indolines

The appropriate 5-nitro-1-substituted-(1H)-indoline was stirred in a mixture of methanol/water and sodium dithionite (4.5 eq.) and sodium hydrogen carbonate (4.5 eq.) added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight and methanol removed at reduced pressure. The aqueous residue was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x). The combined organic phases were washed with water, dried (Na₂SO₄), and solvent removed at reduced pressure to give the target 5-amino-1-substituted-(1H)-indoline.

Starting material	Product	Product Name	m/z (M+H)	Yield
D7(A)	D8(A)	5-amino-1-methyl-1H-indoline	149	56%

D9 2-[2-Bromo-5-methoxyphenylamino)methylene]malonic acid diethyl ester

A mixture of 3-amino-4-bromoanisole (1.40 g) and diethyl ethoxymethylene-malonate (1.4 ml) was heated at 100°C for 4h. The reaction mixture was cooled and ethanol removed at reduced pressure to give the title compound as a waxy brown solid (2.55 g).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.34 (3H, t), 1.39 (3H, t), 3.83 (3H, s), 4.26 (2H, q), 4.35 (2H, q), 6.58 (1H, dd, J 2.7 + 8.8 Hz), 6.80 (1H, d, J 2.7Hz), 7.46 (1H, d, J 8.8Hz), 8.46 (1H, d, J 13Hz), 11.20 (1H, d, J 13Hz).

D10 8-Bromo-4-chloro-5-methoxyquinoline-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester

D9 (2.55 g) in phosphoryl chloride (10 ml) was boiled for 16h. Excess phosphoryl chloride was removed at reduced pressure, the residue dissolved in dichloromethane and washed with aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate. The organic phase was dried (Na₂SO₄), solvent removed at reduced pressure and the residue triturated with hexane/diethyl ether to give the title compound (2.05 g) as a beige solid.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.44 (3H, t), 3.99 (3H, s), 4.49 (2H, q), 6.89 (1H, d), 8.04 (1H, d), 9.06 (1H, s).

D11 8-Bromo-4-(4-methoxybenzyl)amino-5-methoxyquinoline-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester

A mixture of D10 (2.1 g) and 4-methoxybenzylamine (1.57 ml) in xylene (40 ml) was boiled for 4h. The mixture was cooled to room temperature, filtered and the residue washed with xylene. The combined filtrate and washings were washed with

sodium bicarbonate and brine, dried (Na_2SO_4) and solvent removed at reduced pressure to give after chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate/hexane 20% - 50%) the title compound (2.13 g) as a waxy yellow solid.

5 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 1.40 (3H, t), 3.81 (3H, s), 3.84 (3H, s), 4.21 (2H, d), 4.40 (2H, q), 6.67 (1H, d), 6.87 (2H, d), 7.21 (2H, d), 7.86 (1H, d), 8.64 (1H, bs), 9.00 (1H, s).

D12 4-(4-Methoxybenzyl)amino-5-methoxyquinoline-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester

10 A slurry of palladium on charcoal (10%, 0.5 g) in ethanol (8 ml) was added to D11 (2.0 g) in ethanol (90 ml). Ammonium formate (1.88 g) was added and the mixture stirred at room temperature for 6h, filtered and solvent removed at reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate, washed with aqueous sodium bicarbonate and brine, dried (Na_2SO_4) and solvent removed at reduced pressure to give the title compound (1.50 g) as a yellow gum.

15 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 1.41 (3H, t), 3.81 (3H, s), 3.84 (3H, s), 4.21 (2H, d), 4.40 (2H, q), 6.79 (1H, dd), 6.89 (2H, d), 7.22 (2H, d), 7.48 - 7.59 (2H, m), 8.59 (1H, bs), 8.87 (1H, s).

D13 4-(4-Methoxybenzyl)amino-5-methoxyquinoline-3-carboxylic acid

20 D12 (1.50 g) was added to a solution of potassium hydroxide (0.35 g) in aqueous ethanol (55 ml, 10:1) and the mixture boiled for 16h. Additional potassium hydroxide (0.1 g) was added and heating continued for a further 6h. Ethanol was removed at reduced pressure. The residue was treated with water (75 ml) and washed with ethyl acetate. The aqueous phase was acidified with 5N HCl, sodium hydrogen carbonate added and finally acetic acid. The gel generated was separated
25 by filtration and the residue dried *in vacuo* to give the title compound (1.42 g) as a brown solid.

m/z (API^+): 295 (MH^+).

30 **D14 4-(4-Methoxybenzyl)amino-5-methoxyquinoline**

D13 (1.42 g) was boiled in diphenyl ether (10 ml) for 15min. The cooled solution was poured into hexane with vigorous stirring and the precipitated product collected by filtration to give the title compound (1.15 g).

35 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 3.82 (3H, s), 3.94 (3H, s), 4.41 (2H, d), 6.29 (1H, d), 6.74 (1H, d), 6.91 (2H, d), 7.30 (2H, d), 7.47 (1H, t), 7.57 (1H, d), 7.97 (1H, bs), 8.39 (1H, d).

D15 4-Amino-5-methoxyquinoline

D14 (1.14 g) was cooled (ice bath) and trifluoroacetic acid (10 ml) added, followed by anisole (0.81 ml) and c.H₂SO₄ (1 drop). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4h, poured onto ice and neutralised with potassium carbonate. The aqueous phase was extracted with dichloromethane (4 x 30 ml), the combined organic extracts washed with water, dried (Na₂SO₄) and solvent removed at reduced pressure. The residue was column chromatographed to give the title compound (0.25 g) as a pale brown solid.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 3.98 (3H, s), 5.95 (2H, bs), 6.39 (1H, d), 6.71 (1H, dd), 7.43 - 7.56 (2H, m), 8.36 (1H, d).

D16 8-Bromoquinoline-4-carboxylic acid hydrazide

The title compound (0.95 g) as a yellow solid was obtained according to the method of D2 from 8-bromoquinolin-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (1.04 g, E. R. Buchman *et al.*, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1946, 68, 2692) in ethanol (40 ml) and hydrazine hydrate (1.2 ml, 98%), the mixture was boiled for 6h, additional hydrazine hydrate (0.5 ml) added and heating continued for a further 16h.
m/z (API⁺): 267 (MH⁺).

D17 8-Bromoquinoline-4-carboxylic acid azide

From D16 (0.92 g) in water (8 ml), c.HCl (0.72 ml) and sodium nitrite (0.52 g) in water (0.8 ml), the title compound (0.85 g) was obtained according to the method of D3.

¹H NMR δ: 7.69 (1H, t), 8.07 (1H, d), 8.29 (1H, d), 8.76 (1H, d), 9.21 (1H, d).

D18 2-(2-Methoxyphenylamino)methylenemalonic acid diethyl ester

From 2-anisidine (12.3 g) and diethyl ethoxymethylenemalonate (21.6 g) the title compound (29 g) was obtained as a waxy brown solid according to the method of D9.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.33 (3H, t), 1.37 (3H, t), 3.93 (3H, s), 4.24 (2H, q), 4.33 (2H, q), 6.90 - 7.01 (2H, m), 7.09 (1H, t), 7.24 (1H, d), 8.56 (1H, d), 11.08 (1H, d).

D19 4-Chloro-8-methoxyquinoline-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester

D18 (10 g) in phosphoryl chloride (15 ml) was boiled for 2h. Excess phosphoryl chloride was removed at reduced pressure and the residue azeotroped with toluene (2 x 50 ml). The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate, washed with aqueous

sodium hydrogen carbonate, the organic phase dried (Na_2SO_4) and solvent removed at reduced pressure to give the title compound (7.96 g) as a brown oil.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 1.47 (3H, t), 4.11 (3H, s), 4.49 (2H, q), 7.20 (1H, d), 7.63 (1H, t), 7.97 (1H, d), 9.18 (1H, s).

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D20 4-(4-Methoxybenzyl)amino-8-methoxyquinoline-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester

From D19 (11.97 g), 4-methoxybenzylamine (11.8 ml) in xylene (100 ml), boiling for 12h and washing with dichloromethane, the title compound (15.0 g) was obtained as a waxy yellow solid according to the method of D11.

10 m/z (API^+): 367 (MH^+).

D21 4-(4-Methoxybenzyl)amino-8-methoxyquinoline-3-carboxylic acid

D20 (14.68 g) was boiled in a mixture of 2N sodium hydroxide and ethanol (250 ml, 2:3) for 2h. The reaction mixture was cooled and acetic acid (15 ml) added. Ethanol (100 ml) was removed and the precipitated title compound collected by filtration.

15

m/z (API^+): 339 (MH^+).

D22 4-(4-Methoxybenzyl)amino-8-methoxyquinoline

20 From D21 (1.0 g) and diphenyl ether (5 ml) the title compound (0.78 g) was obtained as a brown solid according to the method of D14.

m/z (API^+): 295 (MH^+).

D23 4-Amino-8-methoxyquinoline

25 From D22 (0.73 g) and anisole (0.52 ml) the title compound (0.40 g) was obtained as a pale brown solid according to the method of D15.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 4.06 (3H, s), 4.69 (2H, bs), 6.63 (1H, d), 7.01 (1H, d), 7.29 - 7.41 (2H, m), 8.55 (1H, d).

30 D24 7-Bromoquinoline-4-carboxylic acid hydrazide

The title compound (0.295 g) was obtained as an off-white solid after trituration with diethyl ether from 7-bromoquinoline-4-carboxylic acid methyl ester (0.50g) and hydrazine hydrate (0.6 ml) according to the method of D2.

m/z (API^+): 266, 268 (MH^+).

35

D25 7-Bromoquinoline-4-carboxylic acid azide

From D24 (0.254 g) in water (5 ml), c.HCl (0.20 ml) and sodium nitrite (0.143 g) in water (1.0 ml), the title compound (0.229 g) was obtained according to the method of D3.

^1H NMR δ : 7.96 (1H, dd), 8.03 (1H, d), 8.39 (1H, dd), 8.72 (1H, d), 9.14 (1H, d).

5

D26 6-Bromoquinoline-4-carboxylic acid hydrazide

The title compound (0.437 g) was obtained as an off-white solid after trituration with diethyl ether from 6-bromoquinoline-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (0.50 g) and hydrazine hydrate (0.6 ml) according to the method of D2.

10 m/z (API $^+$): 266, 268 (MH $^+$).

D27 6-Bromoquinoline-4-carboxylic acid azide

From D26 (0.405 g) in water (5 ml), c.HCl (0.30 ml) and sodium nitrite (0.228 g) in water (1.0 ml), the title compound (0.375 g) was obtained according to the method of D3 as a cream solid.

15

^1H NMR δ : 7.92 - 8.12 (3H, m), 8.99 (1H, d), 9.14 (1H, d).

D28 8-Acetyl-4-quinoline carboxylic acid methyl ester

8-Bromo-4-quinoline carboxylic acid methyl ester, D16 (E. R. Buchman *et al.*, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1946, 68, 2692), (0.712g), (1-ethoxyvinyl)tributyltin (1.60 g) and tetrakis (triphenylphosphine)palladium (0) in 1,4-dioxane (50 ml) were heated at reflux for 16h. The reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature, HCl (5M, 1 ml) and water (15 ml) added and the resulting mixture stirred for 3h. The solvent was removed at reduced pressure, the residue suspended in EtOAc and the solid removed by filtration. The organic phase was washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate, dried (Na₂SO₄), removal of the solvent under reduced pressure gave a dark oil which was chromatographed (silica gel, hexane diethyl ether) to give the title compound (0.500 g).

25

^1H NMR (CDCl₃) δ : 2.90 (3H, s), 4.06 (3H, s), 7.70 (1H, dd, J 8 + 9Hz), 7.94 (2H, m), 8.90 (1H, dd, J 1 + 9Hz), 9.07 (1H, d, J 4Hz).

30

m/z (API $^+$): 230 (MH $^+$).

D29 8-Acetyl-4-quinolinecarboxylic acid

D28 (0.490 g) in methanol (5 ml) was stirred with NaOH (2M, 3 ml) under argon for 2.5h. After addition of c.HCl to pH1, solvent was removed at reduced pressure. The residue was triturated with ethanol and propan-1-ol, the mixture filtered to

35

remove the inorganics and the solvent removed under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a pale orange solid (0.360 g).

^1H NMR δ : 2.78 (3H, s), 7.81 (1H, dd, J 8Hz), 7.93 (1H, d, J 8Hz), 8.03 (1H, d, J 4Hz), 8.09 (1H, d, J 8Hz), 9.14 (1H, d, J 4Hz).

5

D30 Benzoxazole-6-carboxylic acid

4-Amino-3-hydroxybenzoic acid (2.200 g) and formic acid (20 ml) were heated at 117°C for 4h. The reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature and the precipitated solid collected by filtration, washed with diethyl ether and dried at reduced pressure. The solid (0.580 g) was heated at reflux with zinc chloride (2.00 g) and c.H₂SO₄ (2 drops) in xylene (150 ml) under a Dean and Stark for 16 h. On cooling, water was added and the brown solid collected by filtration and washed with water. The resulting solid was washed with methanol and the solvent removed from the filtrate under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a dark brown solid (0.349 g).

10

15

^1H NMR δ : 7.90 (1H, d, J 8Hz), 8.02 (1H, dd, J 1 + 8 Hz), 8.29 (1H, d, J 2Hz), 8.94 (1H, s).

D31 Benzoxazole-5-carboxylic acid

From 3-amino-2-hydroxybenzoic acid (1.049 g) the title compound (0.800 g) was prepared according to the method of D30.

20

^1H NMR δ : 7.89 (1H, d, J 8Hz), 8.07 (1H, dd, J 2 + 8Hz), 8.33 (1H, d, J 2Hz), 8.89 (1H, s).

D32 6-Fluoroquinoline-2,4-dicarboxylic acid

5-Fluoroisatin (9.74 g) was added to a hot solution of 33% potassium hydroxide (29.1 g in 85 ml water). Pyruvic acid (9.25 g) was added, the mixture stirred at room temperature for 1h and boiled for 1h. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and acidified with c. HCl. After reffridgerating overnight, the precipitated material was collected by filtration and dried *in vacuo* at 50°C to give the title compound (14.5 g).

25

30

^1H NMR δ : 7.85 - 7.93 (1H, m), (1H, dd, J 5.9 + 9.3Hz), 8.59 (1H, dd, J 5.7 + 9.3Hz), 13.90 (2H, bs).

m/z (API⁺): 236 (MH⁺).

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D33 6-Fluoroquinoline-4-carboxylic acid

6-Fluoroquinoline-2,4-dicarboxylic acid (14.2 g) in nitrobenzene (50 ml) was boiled for 30min in a reaction vessel equipped with a Dean-Stark apparatus. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and the precipitated material triturated with 60 - 80 petroleum ether (500 ml). The solid precipitated title compound (10.50 g) was

5 collected by filtration and dried *in vacuo*.

^1H NMR δ : 7.79 (1H, dt, J 2.9 + 9.2Hz), 8.04 (1H, d, J 4.4Hz), 8.21 (1H, dd, J 5.7 + 9.3Hz), 8.52 (1H, dd, J 2.9 + 11.2Hz), 9.05 (1H, d, J 4.4Hz).

m/z (API⁺): 192 (MH⁺).

10 Examples

1. 1-(1-Methyl-1H-indol-5-yl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea and 1-(1-methyl-1H-indol-5-yl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

Method 1

D3 (1.00 g) in dry toluene (20 ml) was heated slowly to reflux and this temperature
15 maintained for 1h. The reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature, 5-amino-1-methylindole (WO93/18028) (0.73 g) in dichloromethane (30 ml) added and the mixture stirred under argon at ambient temperature for 16h. The resulting precipitate was collected by filtration and washed with diethyl ether.

Chromatography on silica gel eluting with 50-100% ethyl acetate in hexane gave the
20 title compound as a pale pink solid (0.50 g).

^1H NMR δ : 3.78 (3H, s), 6.39 (1H, d, J 2Hz), 7.21 (1H, dd, J 2Hz), 7.31 (1H, d, J 2Hz), 7.40 (1H, d, J 9Hz), 7.67 (1H, m), 7.78 (2H, m), 7.98 (1H, d, J 9Hz), 8.26 (2H, m), 8.72 (1H, d, J 2Hz), 9.15 (1H, s), 9.18 (1H, s).

m/z (API⁺): 317 (MH⁺).

25 The hydrochloride salt of the title compound was prepared as a yellow solid.
m/z (API⁺): 317 (MH⁺).

Method 2

D4 (0.211 g) and carbonyldiimidazole (0.260 g) were stirred in dichloromethane (4
30 ml) under argon at ambient temperature for 0.5h. The solvent was removed at reduced pressure and 5-amino-1-methylindole (0.214 g) and dimethylformamide (10 ml) added. The mixture was heated at 90°C for 0.5h under argon with stirring. The cooled mixture was treated dropwise with water and the precipitated solid collected by filtration. Chromatography on silica gel eluting with dichloromethane followed
35 by recrystallisation from ethanol gave the title compound (0.065 g).

Method 3

A mixture of 4-quinolinecarboxylic acid (0.168 g), triethylamine (0.13 ml) and diphenylphosphoryl azide (0.21 ml) in dimethylformamide (5 ml) was heated under argon at 63°C for 0.5h. The reaction was cooled to ambient temperature and 1-methyl-5-aminoindole (0.130 g) added. The mixture was heated for a further 16h then allowed to cool. The resulting solution was partitioned between dichloromethane and water, the organic phase was dried (Na₂SO₄) and the solvent removed at reduced pressure. The residue was chromatographed on silica gel eluting with 20% ethyl acetate in hexane-acetone to give the title compound as a pale pink solid (0.015 g).

2. 1-(1-Ethyl-1H-indol-5-yl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea

From D3 (0.22 g) and 5-amino-1-ethyl-(1H)-indole D6(A) (0.18 g) the title compound (0.03 g), after recrystallisation from ethanol, was prepared according to Example 1, Method 1.

¹H NMR δ: 1.36 (3H, t, J 7Hz), 4.20 (2H, q, J 7Hz), 6.41 (1H, d, J 3Hz), 7.25 (1H, dd), 7.39 (1H, d, J 3Hz), 7.46 (1H, d, J 9Hz), 7.83 (2H, m), 7.98 (1H, t, J 8Hz), 8.07 (1H, d, J 8Hz), 8.57 (1H, d, J 6Hz), 8.76 (1H, d, J 8Hz), 8.87 (1H, d, J 6Hz), 10.13 (1H, s), 10.24 (1H, bs).

m/z (API⁺): 331 (MH⁺).

3. 1-[1-(3-Phenylpropyl)-1H-indol-5-yl]-3-quinolin-4-ylurea

From D3 (0.22 g) and 5-amino-1-(3-phenylpropyl)-(1H)-indole D6(B) (0.28 g) the title compound (0.14 g), after trituration with diethyl ether, was prepared according to Example 1, Method 1.

¹H NMR δ: 2.08 (2H, m), 2.57 (2H, t), 4.19 (2H, t), 6.41 (1H, d), 7.18 - 7.32 (6H), 7.38 - 7.42 (2H, m), 7.64 - 7.80 (3H, m), 7.97 (1H, d), 8.23 - 8.28 (2H, m), 8.71 (1H, d), 9.21 (2H, bs).

m/z (API⁺): 421 (MH⁺).

4. 1-(1-Benzyl-1H-indol-5-yl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea

From D4 (0.245 g) and 5-amino-1-benzyl-(1H)-indole D6(C) (0.37 g) the title compound (0.25 g), after column chromatography (silica gel, hexane → ethyl acetate) and trituration with diethyl ether, was prepared according to Example 1, Method 2.

¹H NMR δ: 5.41 (2H, s), 7.11 - 7.42 (8H, m), 7.51 (1H, d), 7.64 - 7.82 (3H, m), 7.98 (1H, d), 8.21 - 8.27 (2H, m), 8.71 (1H, d), 9.14 (1H, bs), 9.23 (1H, bs).

m/z (API⁺): 393 (MH⁺).

5. 1-[1-(3-Carboethoxypropyl)-1H-indol-5-yl]-3-quinolin-4-ylurea

From D3 (0.22 g) and 4-(5-aminoindol-1-yl)butyric acid ethyl ester D6(D), (0.27 g) the title compound (0.29 g) was prepared according to Example 1, Method 1.

- 5 ^1H NMR δ : 1.34 (3H, t), 2.12 - 2.24 (2H, m), 2.44 (2H, t), 4.21 (2H, q), 4.37 (2H, t), 6.59 (1H, d), 7.38 (1H, dd), 7.52 (1H, d), 7.63 (1H, d), 7.82 - 7.98 (3H, m), 8.15 (1H, d), 8.42 - 8.46 (2H, m), 8.89 (1H, d), 9.40 (2H, bs).
m/z (API⁺): 417 (MH⁺).

10 6. 1-[1-(3-Cyanopropyl)-1H-indol-5-yl]-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

From D3 (0.22 g) and 4-(5-aminoindol-1-yl)butyronitrile D6(E), (0.27 g) the title compound (0.29 g) was prepared according to Example 1, Method 1.

- ^1H NMR δ : 2.09 (2H, t), 2.47 (2H, t), 4.25 (2H, t), 6.46 (1H, d, J 3Hz), 7.29 (1H, dd, J 9 + 2 Hz), 7.40 (1H, d), 7.50 (1H, d), 7.86 - 7.94 (2H, m), 8.07 - 8.18 (2H, m),
15 8.77 (1H, d), 8.97 (1H, d), 9.16 (1H, d), 10.89 (1H, s), 11.12 (1H, s).
m/z (API⁺): 370 (MH⁺).

7. 1-(1H-Indol-5-yl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea

- From D3 (2.64 g) and 5-amino-(1H)-indole (1.77 g) the title compound (2.96 g) was
20 prepared according to Example 1, Method 1.
 ^1H NMR δ : 6.30 (1H, d), 7.05 (1H, dd), 7.23 - 7.29 (2H, m), 7.55 - 7.69 (3H, m),
7.88 (1H, d), 8.13 - 8.18 (2H, m), 8.61 (1H, d), 9.06 (2H, bs), 10.93 (1H, bs).
m/z (API⁺): 303 (MH⁺).

25 8. 1-(1-Methyl-1H-indolin-5-yl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea and 1-(1-methyl-1H-indolin-5-yl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea dihydrochloride

From D3 (0.203 g) and 5-amino-1-methyl-(1H)-indoline D8(A) (0.150 g) the title free base was prepared according to Example 1, Method 1 (0.290 g).

- Free base ^1H NMR δ : 2.67 (3H, s), 2.87 (2H, t, J 8 Hz), 3.21 (2H, t, J 8Hz), 6.49
30 (1H, d, J 8Hz), 7.11 (1H, dd, J 2 + 8Hz), 7.27 (1H, s), 7.65 (1H, t), 7.76 (1H, t),
7.97 (1H, d), 8.22 (2H, m), 8.69 (1H, d), 9.11 (2H, bs).
m/z (API⁺): 319 (MH⁺).

9. 1-(2,3-Dihydrobenzo[1,4]dioxin-6-yl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

- 35 From D3 (0.085 g) and 6-amino-1,4-benzodioxan (0.076 g) the title compound (0.08 g) was prepared according to Example 1, Method 1.

^1H NMR δ : 4.22 - 4.25 (4H, m), 6.85 (1H, d, J 9Hz), 6.93 (1H, dd, J 2 + 9Hz), 7.20 (1H, d, J 2Hz), 7.91 (1H, t), 8.07 - 8.17 (2H, m), 8.71 (1H, d, J 7Hz), 8.98 (1H, d, J 7Hz), 9.07 (1H, d, J 9Hz), 10.84 (1H, s), 11.01 (1H, s).
m/z (API⁺): 322 (MH⁺).

5

10. 1-Benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-yl-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

From D3 (0.085 g) and benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-yl-ylamine (0.071 g) the title compound (0.12 g), was prepared according to Example 1, Method 1.

^1H NMR δ : 6.02 (2H, s), 6.91 (2H, s), 7.29 (1H, s), 7.88 - 7.94 (1H, m), 8.07 - 8.18 (2H, m), 8.70 (1H, d, J 7Hz), 8.98 (1H, d, J 7Hz), 9.09 (1H, d, J 9Hz), 10.96 (1H, s), 11.04 (1H, s).
m/z (API⁺): 308 (MH⁺).

11. 1-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea

15 A solution of D4 (0.083 g) in dimethylformamide (0.5 ml) was treated with 4-methoxyphenyl isocyanate (0.085 g). The reaction mixture was stirred for 16h at ambient temperature, the solvent removed at reduced pressure and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel eluting with 50-100% ethyl acetate in hexane to give the title compound (0.023 g).

20 ^1H NMR δ : 3.73 (3H, s), 6.93 (2H, d, J 9Hz), 7.45 (2H, d, J 9Hz), 7.68 (1H, m), 7.78 (1H, m), 7.99 (1H, d, J 8Hz), 8.20 (2H, m), 8.7 (1H, d, J 5Hz), 9.15 (1H, s), 9.20 (1H, s).
m/z (API⁺): 294 (MH⁺).

25 12. 1-(3-Methylthiophenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

A solution of 3-methylthiophenyl isocyanate (0.165 g) in toluene (4 ml) was added to a stirred suspension of D4 (0.144 g) in dichloromethane (8 ml). The mixture was stirred for 48h, diethyl ether (5 ml) added and the precipitated solid collected by filtration. The solid was washed with diethyl ether and hexane, suspended in methanol then treated with ethereal HCl (1M) to give the title compound (0.22 g) as a yellow solid.

30 ^1H NMR δ : 2.49 (3H, s), 6.98 - 7.01 (1H, m), 7.27 - 7.36 (2H, m), 7.57 (1H, s), 7.92 (1H, t), 8.80 - 8.18 (2H, m), 8.71 (1H, d), 8.99 (1H, d), 9.06 (1H, d), 11.01 (2H, bs).
35 m/z (API⁺): 310 (MH⁺).

13. 1-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea

D4 (0.124 g) and 3,4-dimethoxyphenyl isocyanate (Rasmussen *et al*, *J. Med. Chem.*, 1972, 21, 1044) (0.157 g) in dichloromethane (6 ml) was treated with 4-dimethylaminopyridine (0.005 g) in toluene (10 ml). The mixture was stirred for 16h, solvent removed at reduced pressure and the residue triturated with
5 dichloromethane/diethyl ether (1:1) The resulting yellow solid was collected by filtration to give the title compound (0.094 g).

^1H NMR δ : 3.73 (3H, s), 3.78 (3H, s), 6.90 - 6.99 (2H, m), 7.24 (1H, d, J 1.67Hz), 7.67 (1H, t), 7.77 (1H, t), 7.97 (1H, d), 8.19 - 8.24 (2H, m), 8.71 (1H, d, J 5.1Hz), 9.20 (2H, s).

10 m/z (API $^+$): 324 (MH $^+$).

14. 1-(4-Methylthiophenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

D4 (0.20 g) and 4-methylthiophenyl isocyanate (0.23 g) in toluene/dichloromethane (18 ml, 10:8) containing 4-dimethylaminopyridine (0.002 g) was stirred at room
15 temperature for 16h. The precipitated solid was separated by filtration, suspended in methanol and excess ethereal HCl (1M) added. The title compound (0.313 g) isolated as a yellow solid was separated by filtration.

^1H NMR δ : 2.47 (3H, s), 7.30 (2H, d), 7.54 (2H, d), 7.91 (1H, dt), 8.08 - 8.18 (2H, m), 8.72 (1H, d), 9.01 (1H, d), 9.06 (1H, d), 10.95 (1H, s), 11.04 (1H, s).

20 m/z (API $^+$): 310 (MH $^+$).

15. 1-(3-Ethylphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea

A mixture of D4 (0.072 g) and 3-ethylphenyl isocyanate (0.088 g) in toluene/dichloromethane (7 ml, 4:3) containing 4-dimethylaminopyridine (0.002 g)
25 was stirred at room temperature for 16h. The precipitated solid was separated by filtration, washed with diethyl ether and dried to give the title compound (0.032 g).

^1H NMR δ : 1.28 (3H, t), 2.70 (2H, q), 6.98 (1H, d), 7.33 (1H, t), 7.41 (1H, m), 7.48 (1H, m), 7.76 (1H, t), 7.86 (1H, t), 8.07 (1H, d), 8.28 - 8.33 (2H, m), 8.81 (1H, d), 9.34 (2H, bd).

30 m/z (API $^+$): 292 (MH $^+$).

16. 1-(4-Ethoxyphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea

From 4-ethoxyphenyl isocyanate (0.098 g) and D4 (0.072 g) the title compound (0.099 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 15.

35 ^1H NMR δ : 1.22 (3H, t), 3.90 (2H, q), 6.82 (2H, d), 7.32 (2H, d), 7.57 (1H, t), 7.68 (1H, t), 7.88 (1H, d), 8.10 - 8.14 (2H, m), 8.62 (1H, d), 9.04 (1H, s), 9.09 (1H, s).
 m/z (API $^+$): 308 (MH $^+$).

17. 1-(4-N,N-Dimethylaminophenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea and 1-(4-N,N-Dimethylaminophenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea dihydrochloride

From 4-dimethylaminophenyl isocyanate (0.097 g) and D4 (0.072 g) the title

5 compound (0.097 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 15.

^1H NMR δ : 2.78 (6H, s), 6.66 (2H, d), 7.26 (2H, d), 7.61 (1H, t), 7.68 (1H, t), 7.90 (1H, d), 8.11 - 8.16 (2H, m) 8.62 (1H, d), 8.92 (1H, bs), 9.06 (1H, bs).

m/z (API⁺): 307 (MH⁺).

The dihydrochloride was prepared.

10 ^1H NMR δ : 3.06 (6H, s), 7.42 (2H, bs), 7.61 (2H, d), 7.93 (1H, t), 8.09 - 8.20 (2H, m), 8.74 (1H, d), 9.00 (1H, d), 9.15 (1H, d), 11.18 (2H, bs).

18. 1-(4-Carboethoxyphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea

From 4-carboethoxyphenyl isocyanate (0.096 g) and D4 (0.072 g) the title

15 compound (0.095 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 15.

^1H NMR δ : 1.33 (3H, t), 4.30 (2H, q), 7.68 (2H, d), 7.71 - 7.84 (2H, m), 7.95 - 8.02 (3H, m), 8.19 - 8.29 (2H, m), 8.75 (1H, d), 9.35 (1H, s), 9.70 (1H, s).

m/z (API⁺): 336 (MH⁺).

20 19. 1-(4-n-Butylphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea

From 4-n-butylphenyl isocyanate (0.088 g) and D4 (0.072 g) the title compound (0.020 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 15.

^1H NMR δ : 0.90 (3H, t), 1.31 (2H, m), 1.55 (2H, m), 2.50 (2H, m), 7.16 (2H, d), 7.42 (2H, d), 7.64 - 7.80 (2H, m), 7.99 (1H, d), 8.20 - 8.27 (2H, m), 8.72 (1H, d),

25 9.25 (2H, s).

m/z (API⁺): 320 (MH⁺).

20. 1-(4-Ethylphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea

From 4-ethylphenyl isocyanate (0.062 g) and D4 (0.072 g) the title compound

30 (0.014 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 15.

^1H NMR δ : 1.06 (3H, t), 2.45 (2H, q), 7.07 (2H, d), 7.31 (2H, d), 7.56 (1H, t), 7.66 (1H, t), 7.87 (1H, d), 8.08 - 8.13 (2H, m), 8.60 (1H, d), 9.11 (2H, bd).

m/z (API⁺): 292 (MH⁺).

35 21. 1-(4-Trifluoromethoxyphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea

From 4-trifluoromethylphenyl isocyanate (0.122 g) and D4 (0.072 g) the title compound (0.025 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 15.

¹H NMR δ: 7.42 (2H, d), 7.71 (2H, d), 7.73 (1H, t), 7.85 (1H, t), 8.06 (1H, d), 8.26 - 8.29 (2H, m), 8.81 (1H, d), 9.48 (2H, bd).
m/z (API⁺): 348 (MH⁺).

5 22. 1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea

From 4-chlorophenyl isocyanate (0.092 g) and D4 (0.072 g) the title compound (0.10 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 15.

¹H NMR δ: 7.47 (2H, d), 7.64 (2H, d), 7.76 (1H, t), 7.86 (1H, t), 8.07 (1H, d), 8.26 - 8.30 (2H, m), 8.81 (1H, d), 9.32 (1H, s), 9.51 (1H, s).

10 m/z (API⁺): 298, 300 (MH⁺).

23. 1-(3-Chlorophenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea

From 3-chlorophenyl isocyanate (0.092 g) and D4 (0.072 g) the title compound (0.093 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 15.

15 ¹H NMR δ: 6.92 (1H, m), 7.12 - 7.24 (2H, m), 7.49 - 7.65 (3H, m), 7.83 (1H, d), 8.02 - 8.06 (2H, m), 8.58 (1H, d), 9.15 (1H, bs), 9.33 (1H, bs).

m/z (API⁺): 298, 300 (MH⁺).

24. 1-(3-Chloro-4-methylphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea

20 From 3-chloro-4-methylphenyl isocyanate (0.129 g) and D4 (0.072 g) the title compound (0.136 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 15.

¹H NMR δ: 2.27 (3H, s), 7.14 - 7.31 (2H, m), 7.66 (1H, t), 7.72 - 7.78 (2H, m), 7.98 (1H, d), 8.16 - 8.20 (2H, m), 8.72 (1H, d), 8.23 (1H, s), 9.35 (1H, s).

m/z (API⁺): 312, 314 (MH⁺).

25

25. 1-(3-Cyanophenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea

From 3-cyanophenyl isocyanate (0.086 g) and D4 (0.072 g) the title compound (0.08 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 15.

30 ¹H NMR δ: 7.46 - 7.62 (2H, m), 7.71 - 7.84 (3H, m), 8.01 - 8.09 (2H, m), 8.22 - 8.24 (2H, d), 8.78 (1H, d), 9.40 (1H, s), 9.65 (1H, s).

m/z (API⁺): 289 (MH⁺).

26. 1-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea

35 From 3,4-dichlorophenyl isocyanate (0.113 g) and D4 (0.072 g) the title compound (0.112 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 15.

¹H NMR δ: 7.40 (1H, dd), 7.61 (1H, d), 7.72 (1H, t), 7.81 (1H, t), 7.99 - 8.05 (2H, m), 8.21 (2H, m), 8.77 (1H, d), 9.35 (1H, s), 9.60 (1H, s).

m/z (API⁺): 332, 334 (MH⁺).

27. 1-(3-Carboethoxyphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

From 3-carboethoxyphenyl isocyanate (0.096 g) and D4 (0.072 g) the title compound (0.027 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 15.

¹H NMR δ: 1.35 (3H, t), 4.35 (2H, q), 7.54 (1H, t), 7.69 (1H, d), 7.78 (1H, d), 7.94 (1H, t), 8.09 - 8.18 (2H, m), 8.28 (1H, s), 8.73 (1H, d), 9.01 - 9.05 (2H, m), 11.02 (1H, s), 11.13 (1H, s).

m/z (API⁺): 336 (MH⁺).

28. 1-(3-Bromo-4-methoxyphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

D3 (0.203 g) in toluene (10 ml) was warmed to 75°C for 1h and then to 100°C for 1h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and 3-bromo-4-methoxyaniline (H. Mitchell *et al*, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1994, 59, 682) (0.202 g) added in dichloromethane (5 ml). The mixture was stirred overnight and the solvent decanted. The solid was suspended in methanol (10 ml) and excess ethereal HCl (1M) added. The solid was collected by filtration and the residue washed with methanol and diethyl ether to give the title compound (0.20 g).

¹H NMR δ: 3.65 (3H, s), 6.93 (1H, d, J 9Hz), 7.20 (1H, dd, J 3 + 9Hz), 7.54 (1H, t, J 7Hz), 7.66 (1H, J 8Hz), 7.72 (1H, d, J 3Hz), 8.82 (1H, d, J 8Hz), 8.12 (1H, d, J 5.6Hz), 8.21 (1H, d, J 8Hz), 8.59 (1H, d, J 5.5Hz), 9.54 (2H, s).

m/z (API⁺): 372, 374 (MH⁺).

29. 1-(4-Trifluoromethylthiophenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

From 4-trifluoromethylthioaniline (0.193 g) and D3 (0.198 g) the title compound (0.14 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 28.

¹H NMR δ: 7.74 (4H, s), 7.93 (1H, t), 8.08 - 8.19 (2H, m), 8.71 (1H, d), 9.02 (1H, d), 9.07 (1H, d), 11.11(1H, bs), 11.39 (1H, s).

m/z (API⁺): 364 (MH⁺).

30. 1-(8-Oxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

From 7-amino-3,4-dihydro-2H-naphthalen-1-one (0.161 g) and D3 (0.198 g) the title compound (0.14 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 28.

¹H NMR δ: 2.03 - 2.09 (2H, m), 2.62 (2H, t), 2.92 (2H, t), 7.38 (1H, d), 7.69 (1H, dd), 7.92 (1H, t), 8.08 - 8.17 (3H, 8.73 (1H, d), 9.01 (1H, d), 9.08 (1H, d), 11.08 (1H, s), 11.12 (1H, s).

m/z (API⁺): 332 (MH⁺).

31. 1-(3-Chloro-4-methoxyphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

From 3-chloro-4-methoxyaniline (0.082 g) and D3 (0.095 g) the title compound (0.12 g), after trituration with methanol, was prepared according to the method of Example 28.

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 3.98 (3H, s), 7.17 (1H, d), 7.49 (1H, dd), 7.82 (1H, d), 8.03 (1H, m), 8.19 (2H, m), 8.61 (1H, d), 8.93 (2H, s).

32. 1-(4-N-Morpholin-4-ylphenyl)-1-quinolin-4-ylurea dihydrochloride

D4 (0.231 g) was added in portions to carbonyl diimidazole (0.259 g) in dichloromethane (20 ml) and the mixture stirred at room temperature for 2h. Solvent was removed at reduced pressure and dimethylformamide (8 ml) and 4-morpholinoaniline (0.285 g) added. The mixture was heated at 100°C for 1h, cooled to room temperature and poured into water. The precipitated solid was collected by filtration and washed with water, diethyl ether and hexane. The solid was suspended in methanol and treated with excess ethereal HCl (1M). The mixture was stirred for 15 min, filtered, the residue washed with methanol, dissolved in hot ethanol (150 ml), filtered and solvent volume reduced to (75 ml). The crystallised solid was collected by filtration and washed with methanol to give the title compound (0.185 g).

¹H NMR (d₆-DMSO and D₂O) δ: 3.39 (4H, bs), 3.93 (4H, bs), 7.44 (2H, d), 7.60 (2H, d), 7.92 (1H, t), 8.07 - 8.19 (2H, m), 8.73 (1H, d), 8.97 (1H, d), 9.06 (1H, d).
m/z (API⁺): 349 (MH⁺).

33. 1-(3-Acetylphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

A mixture of D4 (0.100 g) and 3-acetylphenyl isocyanate (0.112 g) in toluene / dichloromethane (12 ml, 1:2) containing 4-dimethylaminopyridine (0.002 g) was stirred at room temperature for 16h. The precipitated solid was separated by filtration, suspended in ethyl acetate and excess ethereal HCl (1M) added. The precipitated pale yellow title compound (0.027 g) was separated by filtration.

¹H NMR δ: 2.60 (3H, s), 7.55 (1H, t), 7.72 - 7.81 (2H, m), 7.93 (1H, t), 8.08 - 8.20 (3H, m), 8.73 (1H, d), 9.01 (1H, d), 9.06 (1H, d), 11.06 (1H, d), 11.17 (1H, s).
m/z (API⁺): 306 (MH⁺).

34. 1-(4-Phenylaminophenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea dihydrochloride

D4 (0.192 g) in dichloromethane (5 ml) was added dropwise to a stirred suspension of carbonyl diimidazole (0.169 g) in dichloromethane (5 ml). After 30min solvent was removed at reduced pressure and dimethylformamide (8 ml) and 4-aminodiphenylamine (0.192 g) added. The mixture was heated for 30 min at 95°C cooled to room temperature and poured into water (150 ml). The black oil obtained was triturated with methanol to give a grey solid which was suspended in methanol and excess ethereal HCl (1M) added to give the title compound (0.212 g).

¹H NMR δ: 6.79 (1H, t), 7.02 - 7.25 (6H, m), 7.46 (2H, d), 7.91 (1H, t), 8.08 - 8.20 (2H, m), 8.75 (1H, d), 8.97 (1H, d), 9.17 (1H, d), 10.96 (1H, d), 11.17 (1H, s).

m/z (API⁺): 355 (MH⁺).

35. 1-[3-(1,3-Oxazo-5-yl)phenyl]-3-quinolin-4-ylurea

From D4 (0.20 g) and 3-(1,3-oxazol-5-yl)aniline (0.222 g), the title compound (0.135 g), following recrystallisation from methanol, was prepared according to the method of Example 34.

¹H NMR δ: 7.39 - 7.46 (3H, m), 7.67 - 7.72 (2H, m), 7.79 (1H, t), 7.96 - 8.02 (2H, m), 8.25 (2H, m), 8.49 (1H, s), 8.48 (1H, d), 9.31 (1H, bs), 9.49 (1H, bs).

m/z (API⁺): 331 (MH⁺).

36. 1-[4-((4,6-Dimethylpyrimidin-2-yl)methylamino)phenyl]-3-quinolin-4-ylurea dihydrochloride

From D4 (0.10 g) and N-methyl-N-(4,6-dimethylpyrimidin-2-yl)-1,4-phenylenediamine (0.158 g), followed by column chromatography (silica gel, 1:1 ethyl acetate/hexane → ethyl acetate), combining the appropriate fractions and removing the solvent under reduced pressure, the title compound (0.057 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 34.

¹H NMR δ: 2.34 (6H, s), 2.51 (3H, s), 6.73 (1H, s), 7.40 (2H, d), 7.65 (2H, d), 7.92 (1H, t), 8.13 (1H, t), 8.24 (1H, d), 8.77 (1H, d), 9.01 (1H, d), 9.28 (1H, d), 11.36 (1H, s), 11.52 (1H, s).

m/z (API⁺): 399 (MH⁺).

37. 1-(4-Pyrrolidinylphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea dihydrochloride

From D4 (0.10 g) and 4-pyrrolidinylaniline (0.112 g) the title compound (0.078 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 34.

¹H NMR δ: 2.00 (4H, m), 3.34 (4H, m), 6.88 (2H, bs), 7.47 (2H, d), 7.90 (1H, t), 8.08 - 8.20 (2H, m), 8.74 (1H, d), 8.96 (1H, d), 9.17 (1H, d), 10.93 (1H, bs), 11.16 (1H, s).

m/z (API⁺): 333 (MH⁺).

38. 1-(3-Dimethylaminophenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea dihydrochloride

From D4 (0.10 g) and N,N-dimethylbenzene-1,3-diamine (0.095 g), the title

- 5 compound (0.014 g) after column chromatography (silica gel, 1:1 ethyl acetate / hexane → ethyl acetate) was prepared according to the method of Example 34.

¹H NMR δ: 2.93 (6H, s), 6.86 (1H, bd), 7.10 (1H, d), 7.26 (1H, t), 7.38 (1H, bs), 7.82 (1H, t), 7.99 - 8.11 (2H, m), 8.65 (1H, d), 8.88 (1H, d), 9.06 (1H, d), 11.11 (2H, bs).

- 10 m/z (API⁺): 307 (MH⁺).

39. 1-(4-Carboxamidophenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

From D4 (0.10 g) and 4-aminobenzamide (0.095 g), followed by column chromatography (silica gel, 1:1 ethyl acetate / hexane → ethyl acetate), the title

- 15 compound (0.09 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 34.

¹H NMR δ: 7.30 (1H, bs), 7.64 (2H, d), 7.91 (4H, d), 8.09 - 8.19 (2H, m), 8.73 (1H, d), 9.03 (1H, d), 9.06 (1H, d), 11.08 (1H, bs), 11.20 (1H, s).

m/z (API⁺): 307 (MH⁺).

- 20 40. 1-(4-N,N-Diethylaminophenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea dihydrochloride

From D4 (0.085 g) and N,N-diethylbenzene-1,4-diamine (0.097 g), the title compound (0.04 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 34.

¹H NMR δ: 1.05 (6H, t), 3.52 (4H, obscured by HOD resonance), 7.76 (4H, bs), 7.93 (1H, t), 8.12 (1H, t), 8.20 (1H, d), 8.74 (1H, d), 9.02 (1H, d), 9.19 (1H, d), 11.29 (1H, bs), 11.59 (1H, bs), 12.36 (1H, bs).

- 25 m/z (API⁺): 335 (MH⁺).

41. 1-(4-Dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(5-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)urea dihydrochloride

- 30 A solution of D15 (0.143 g) in dichloromethane (4 ml) was treated with 4-dimethylaminophenyl isocyanate (0.133 g, 0.58 mmol) in toluene (4 ml). The reaction was stood at room temperature for 16h, solvent removed at reduced pressure and the residue precipitated from dichloromethane solution (5 ml) with diethyl ether (20 ml). The precipitated compound (free base) was separated by
35 filtration and suspended in methanol. The HCl salt was prepared to give the title compound (0.150 g).

¹H NMR δ: (free base) 2.87 (6H, s), 3.97 (3H, bs), 6.75 (2H, d), 7.04 (1H, d), 7.30 (2H, d), 7.50 - 7.63 (2H, m), 8.32 (1H, d), 8.59 (1H, d), 9.47 (1H, bs), 10.01 (1H, s).

m/z (API⁺): 295 (MH⁺).

5

42. 1-(4-Dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(8-bromoquinolin-4-yl)urea dihydrochloride

D17 (0.25 g) in toluene (15 ml) was heated at 75°C for 2h. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and N,N-dimethylbenzene-1,4-diamine (0.122 g) in dichloromethane (5 ml) added. After stirring for 16h, the precipitated solid was collected by filtration to give the title compound (free base). The HCl salt was prepared to give the title compound.

10

¹H NMR δ: 3.04 (6H, s), 7.59 - 7.71 (5H, m), 8.33 (1H, d), 8.67 (1H, d), 8.85 (1H, d), 9.13 (1H, d), 11.17 (1H, s), 11.47 (1H, s).

m/z (API⁺): 385, 387 (MH⁺).

15

43. 1-(4-Dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(8-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)urea dihydrochloride

From D23 (0.087 g) and 4-dimethylaminophenyl isocyanate (0.089 g) the title compound (0.080 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 41.

20

¹H NMR δ: 3.08 (6H, s), 4.15 (3H, s), 7.56 - 7.68 (5H, m), 7.84 (1H, t), 8.73 - 8.84 (3H, m), 11.21 (1H, s), 11.52 (1H, bs).

m/z (API⁺): 337 (MH⁺).

44. 1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea

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From 2-chlorophenyl isocyanate (0.077 g) and D4 (0.072 g) the title compound (0.065 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 15.

¹H NMR δ: 7.09 (1H, t), 7.34 (1H, t), 7.50 (1H, d), 7.66 (1H, t), 7.77 (1H, t), 7.98 (1H, d), 8.16 (1H, d), 8.20 (1H, d), 8.29 (1H, d), 8.72 (1H, d), 9.10 (1H, s), 9.81 (1H, s).

30

m/z (API⁺): 298, 300 (MH⁺).

45. 1-(2-Methylphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea

From 2-methylphenyl isocyanate (0.067 g) and D4 (0.072 g) the title compound (0.086 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 15.

35

¹H NMR δ: 2.16 (3H, s), 6.92 (1H, t), 7.04 - 7.15 (2H, m), 7.58 (1H, t), 7.68 (1H, t), 7.76 (1H, d), 7.90 (1H, d), 8.13 (1H, d), 8.18 (1H, d), 8.54 (1H, s), 8.62 (1H, d), 9.93 (1H, s).

m/z (API⁺): 278 (MH⁺).

46. 1-(4-Methoxy-2-methylphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

4-Methoxy-2-methyl aniline in tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) was added to a stirred
5 suspension of carbonyl diimidazole (0.26 g) in tetrahydrofuran (10 ml). After
stirring for 1h, solvent was removed at reduced pressure, the residue dissolved in
dimethylformamide (8 ml) and 4-aminoquinoline (0.23 g) added. The mixture was
heated at 95°C for 30 min, cooled and poured into water and extracted with
dichloromethane (2 x 20 ml). The combined organic phase was washed with water,
10 dried (Na₂SO₄) and solvent removed at reduced pressure. The residue was column
chromatographed (silica gel ethyl acetate / hexane mixture) to give, after conversion
to the hydrochloride salt the title compound (0.02 g).

¹H NMR δ: 2.33 (3H, s), 3.75 (3H, s), 6.80 (1H, dd, J 2.54 + 11Hz), 6.85 (1H, m),
7.50 (1H, d, J 8.7Hz), 7.89 - 7.95 (1H, m), 8.08 - 8.18 (2H, m), 8.71 (1H, d, J
15 6.8Hz), 8.97 (1H, d, J 6.8Hz), 9.13 (1H, d, J 8.7Hz), 9.92 (1H, bs), 11.23 (1H, bs).
m/z (API⁺): 308 (MH⁺).

47. 1-(1-Hydroxy-1-ethylphen-3-yl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

Example 33 (0.460 g) in ethanol/water 10%, 40 ml) was treated with sodium
20 borohydride (0.126 g). The mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight,
acidified cautiously with HCl (5M), neutralised with sodium carbonate and solvent
removed at reduce pressure. The residue was triturated with water, filtered, dried
and converted to the title compound HCl salt (0.27 g) according to the method of
Example 46.

¹H NMR δ: 1.34 (3H, d), 4.72 (1H, q), 5.22 (1H, bs), 7.01 (1H, d), 7.31 (1H, t),
25 7.42 (1H, d), 7.51 (1H, s), 7.68 (1H, t), 7.78 (1H, t), 7.99 (1H, d), 8.23 - 8.26 (2H,
m), 8.73 (1H, d), 9.35 (2H, bs).
m/z (API⁺): 308 (MH⁺).

30 48. 1-(3-Trifluoromethylthiophenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

From 3-trifluoromethylthiophenyl isocyanate (0.152 g) and D4 (0.100 g) the title
compound was prepared according to the method of Example 15 (0.105 g).

¹H NMR δ: 7.45 (1H, d), 7.56 (1H, t), 7.71 (1H, d), 7.93 (1H, t), 8.06 - 8.19 (3H,
m), 8.73 (1H, d), 9.025 (1H, d), 9.10 (1H, d), 11.13 (1H, bs), 11.39 (1H, bs).
35 m/z (API⁺): 364 (MH⁺).

49. 1-(3,5-Dichlorophenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

From 3,5-dichlorophenyl isocyanate (0.188 g) and D4 (0.144 g) the title compound (0.130 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 15.

^1H NMR δ : 7.31 (1H, m), 7.60 (2H, m), 7.93 (1H, t), 8.08 - 8.24 (2H, m), 8.70 (1H, d), 9.03 - 9.12 (2H, m), 11.12 (1H, bs), 11.59 (1H, bs).

5 m/z (API $^+$): 332, 334 (MH $^+$).

50. 1-(1-Methylbenzimidazol-6-yl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea didrochloride

A mixture of 1-methyl-6-benzimidazole carboxylic acid (0.230 g), triethylamine (0.17 ml) and diphenyl phosphoryl azide (0.33 g) were combined in toluene (10 ml) and warmed to 65°C for 30min. D4 (0.17 g) was added and heating continued at 65°C for 16h. Solvent was removed at reduced pressure and the residue column chromatographed (silica gel (20% \rightarrow 100% ethyl acetate / pentane) to give after conversion to the HCl salt the title compound (0.050 g).

10 ^1H NMR δ : 4.05 (3H, s), 7.57 (1H, d, J 2 + 9 Hz), 7.90 (2H, m), 8.12 (1H, dd, J 7 + 7 Hz), 8.29 (2H, m), 8.79 (1H, d, J 7 Hz), 9.02 (1H, d, J 7 Hz), 9.32 (1H, d, J 9 Hz), 9.44 (1H, s), 11.47 (1H, s), 11.93 (1H, s).

m/z (API $^+$): 317 (MH $^+$).

51. 1-(4-Methoxy-3-trifluoromethylphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

20 From D3 (0.198 g) and 4-methoxy-3-trifluoromethylaniline (0.191 g) the title compound (0.218 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 28.

^1H NMR δ : 3.69 (3H, s), 7.12 (1H, d), 7.51 (1H, dd), 7.70 - 7.54 (2H, m), 7.88 - 7.98 (2H, m), 8.52 (1H, d), 8.80 (1H, d), 8.89 (1H, d), 10.89 (1H, s), 10.99 (1H, d).

m/z (API $^+$): 362 (MH $^+$).

25 52. N-Methyl-3-(3-quinolin-4-ylureido)benzamide hydrochloride

From D3 (0.198 g) and 3-N-methylcarboxamidoaniline (0.191 g) the title compound salt (0.160 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 28.

30 ^1H NMR δ : 2.80 (3H, d), 7.45 (1H, t), 7.54 (1H, d), 7.71 (1H, d), 7.91 (1H, t), 8.05 - 8.24 (3H, m), 8.50 (1H, d), 8.76 (1H, d), 9.01 (1H, d), 9.17 (1H, d), 11.23 (1H, s), 11.26 (1H, s).

m/z (API $^+$): 321 (MH $^+$).

53. 1-(4-Dimethylaminomethylphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea dihydrochloride

35 From D3 (0.15 g) and N,N-dimethylbenzene-1,4-diamine (0.113 g) the title compound (0.125) was prepared according to the method of Example 28.

¹H NMR δ: 2.41 (6H, s), 3.88 (2H, s), 7.46 (2H, d), 7.60 (2H, d), 7.93 (1H, t), 8.09 - 8.19 (2H, m), 8.74 (1H, d), 9.00 (1H, d), 9.10 (1H, d), 11.11 (1H, s), 11.14 (1H, s).
m/z (API⁺): 321 (MH⁺).

5

54. 1-(4-Hydroxymethylphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

From D3 (0.198 g) and 4-aminobenzyl alcohol (0.124 g) the title compound (0.096 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 28.

¹H NMR δ: 4.47 (2H, s), 7.32 (2H, d), 7.54 (2H, d), 7.92 (1H, t), 8.08 - 8.21 (2H, m), 8.73 (1H, d), 8.99 (1H, d), 9.09 (1H, d), 10.96 (1H, s), 11.08 (1H, s).
m/z (API⁺): 294 (MH⁺).

10

55. 1-(4-N,N-Dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(7-methoxy)quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

15 From 4-N,N-dimethylaminophenyl isocyanate (0.089 g) and 4-amino-7-methoxyquinoline (Spaeth *et al*, *Chem. Ber.*, 1924, 57, 1250) (0.087 g) the title compound (0.044 g), after column chromatography (silica gel, 20 → 100% ethyl acetate / hexane eluant) and conversion to the HCl salt, was prepared according to the method of Example 15.

20 ¹H NMR δ: 3.08 (6H, s), 4.00 (3H, s), 7.51 - 7.66 (6H, m), 8.59 (1H, d, J 6.9Hz), 8.87 (1H, d, J 6.9Hz), 9.10 (1H, d, J 9.3Hz), 11.18 (1H, bs), 11.30 (1H, bs).
m/z (API⁺): 337 (MH⁺).

20

56. 1-(3-Fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

25 From D3 (0.100 g) and 3-fluoro-4-methoxyaniline (0.073 g) the title compound (0.056 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 28.

¹H NMR δ: 3.83 (3H, s), 7.15 - 7.22 (2H, m), 7.57 (1H, d), 7.90 - 7.96 (1H, m), 8.08 - 8.17 (2H, m), 8.69 (1H, d), 8.99 (2H, d), 10.86 (1H, s), 10.93 (1H, s).
m/z (API⁺): 312 (MH⁺).

30

57. 1-(3,4-Dihydro-2H-benzo[b][1,4]dioxepin-7-yl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

From D3 (0.100 g) and 3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[b][1,4]dioxepin-7-ylamine (0.094 g) the title compound (0.087 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 28.

35 ¹H NMR δ: 2.10 (2H, m), 4.07 - 4.16 (4H, m), 6.97 (1H, d), 7.10 (1H, dd), 7.27 (1H, d), 7.88 - 7.94 (1H, m), 8.08 - 8.18 (2H, m), 8.71 (1H, d), 8.98 (1H, d), 9.10 (1H, d), 10.99 (1H, s), 11.06 (1H, s).

m/z (API⁺): 336 (MH⁺).

58. 1-(3-Chloro-4-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea dihydrochloride

From D3 (0.198 g) and 3-chloro-4-N,N-dimethylbenzene-1,4-diamine (0.170 g) the title compound (0.190 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 28.

¹H NMR δ: 2.86 (6H, s), 7.41 - 7.50 (2H, m), 7.77 (1H, d), 7.91 (1H, t), 8.12 (1H, t), 8.21 (1H, d), 8.74 (1H, d), 9.00 (1H, d), 9.22 (1H, d), 11.29 (1H, bs), 11.55 (1H, bs).

m/z (API⁺): 341, 343 (MH⁺).

59. 1-Quinolin-4-yl-3-(4-[1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]phenyl) urea hydrochloride

From D3 (0.099 g) and 4-[1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]aniline (0.080 g) the title compound (0.108 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 28.

¹H NMR δ: 7.76 (2H, d, J 9Hz), 7.87 - 7.96 (3H, m), 8.09 - 8.25 (3H, m), 8.77 (1H, d, J 7Hz), 9.03 (1H, d, J 7Hz), 9.24 (1H, d, J 9Hz), 9.29 (1H, s), 11.32 (1H, s), 11.55 (1H, s).

m/z (API⁺): 331 (MH⁺).

60. 1-(Benzothiazol-6-yl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

From D3 (0.099 g) and 6-aminobenzothiazole (0.78 g) the title compound (0.10 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 28.

¹H NMR δ: 7.60 (1H, dd), 7.78 (1H, t), 7.92 (1H, t), 8.04 - 8.09 (2H, m), 8.40 - 8.48 (2H, m), 8.58 (1H, d), 8.86 (1H, d), 9.28 (1H, s), 10.07 (1H, bs), 10.32 (1H, s).

m/z (API⁺): 321 (MH⁺).

61. 1-Benzothien-5-yl-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

From D3 (0.198 g) and 5-aminobenzthiophene sulphate salt (0.149 g) the title compound (0.100 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 28 except that triethylamine (0.165 ml) was added to the reaction mixture with the 5-aminobenzthiophene sulphate.

¹H NMR δ: 7.42 - 7.48 (2H, m), 7.75 - 7.80 (2H, m), 7.89 (1H, t), 7.97 (1H, d), 8.03 (1H, d), 8.20 (1H, d), 8.30 - 8.39 (2H, m), 8.82 (1H, d), 9.56 (2H, bs).

m/z (API⁺): 320 (MH⁺).

62. 1-(1-Methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolin-6-yl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea dihydrochloride

From D3 (0.089 g) and 1-methyl-6-amino-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline dihydrochloride (0.089 g) the title compound (0.090 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 28 except that triethylamine (0.09 g) was added to the reaction mixture with the 1-methyl-6-amino-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline dihydrochloride.

¹H NMR δ: 2.04 (2H, m), 2.83 (2H, m), 3.03 (3H, s), 3.37 (2H, m), 7.20 (1H, bs), 7.35 (1H, s), 7.43 (1H, d), 7.90 (1H, s), 8.11 (1H, t), 8.20 (1H, d), 8.74 (1H, d), 8.98 (1H, d), 9.23 (1H, d), 11.29 (2H, s).
m/z (API⁺): 333 (MH⁺).

63. 1-(4-N-Ethyl-N-isopropylaminophenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea dihydrochloride

From D3 (0.198 g) and N-ethyl-N-isopropylbenzene-1,4-diamine hydrochloride (0.215 g) the title compound (0.290 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 28 except that triethylamine (0.100 g) was added to the reaction mixture with the N-ethyl-N-isopropylbenzene-1,4-diamine hydrochloride.

¹H NMR δ: (free base) 1.03 (3H, t), 1.07 (6H, d), 3.14 (2H, q), 3.93 (1H, m), 6.69 (2H, d), 7.26 (2H, d), 7.62 (1H, t), 7.72 (1H, t), 7.92 (1H, dd), 8.15 - 8.21 (2H, m), 8.65 (1H, d), 8.91 (1H, s), 9.09 (1H, s).
m/z (API⁺): 349 (MH⁺).

64. 1-(4-Methyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-7-yl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea dihydrochloride

From D3 (0.150 g) and 4-methyl-7-amino-3,4-dihydro-(1,4)-benzoxazine (0.124 g) (D. R. Shridhar, M. Jogibhukta, V. S. Krishnan; *Org. Prep. Proced. Int.* 1982, 14, 195) the title compound (0.186 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 28.

¹H NMR δ: 2.85 (3H, s), 3.24 (2H, m), 4.28 (2H, m), 6.78 (1H, d), 6.95 (1H, dd), 7.05 (1H, d), 7.90 (1H, t), 8.11 (1H, t), 8.18 (1H, d), 8.72 (1H, d), 8.95 (1H, d), 9.17 (1H, d), 10.91 (1H, s), 11.14 (1H, s).
m/z (API⁺): 335 (MH⁺).

65. 1-(2-Methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinolin-7-yl)-3-quinolin-4-yl urea hydrochloride

From D3 (0.10 g) and 2-methyl-7-amino-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.081 g) the title compound (0.095 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 28.

¹H NMR δ: 2.90 (3H, d), 3.03 - 3.39 (4H, m), 4.23 - 4.55 (2H, m), 7.26 (1H, d), 7.44 - 7.49 (2H, m), 7.91 (1H, t), 8.12 (1H, t), 8.22 (1H, d), 8.74 (1H, d), 9.00 (1H, d), 9.27 (1H, d), 11.35 (1H, s), 11.45 (1H, s).
m/z (API⁺): 333 (MH⁺).

5

66. 1-(1,2-Dimethyl-1H-indol-5-yl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

From D3 (0.321 g) and 5-amino-1,2-dimethylindole (0.272 g) the title compound (0.262 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 28.

¹H NMR δ: 2.39 (3H, s), 3.65 (3H, s), 6.18 (1H, s), 7.11 (1H, dd), 7.33 (1H, d),
10 7.64 - 7.70 (2H, m), 7.77 (1H, t), 7.97 (1H, d), 8.22 - 8.27 (2H, m), 8.71 (1H, d),
9.10 (1H, s), 9.18 (1H, s).
m/z (API⁺): 331 (MH⁺).

67. 1-(2,3-Dihydro-1H-indol-5-yl)-3-quinolin-4-yl urea dihydrochloride

15 a) From D3 (0.50 g) and 5-amino-1-*tert*-butoxycarbonylindoline (0.565 g) 5-(3-quinolin-4-ylureido)-2,3-dihydroindole-1-carboxylic acid *tert* butyl ester (0.79 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 28.

m/z (API⁺): 405 (MH⁺).

b) 5-(3-Quinolin-4-ylureido)-2,3-dihydroindole-1-carboxylic acid *tert* butyl ester
20 (0.10 g) in methanol (4 ml) was treated with 1M HCl in diethyl ether (1 ml) and stirred for 1 hr. Additional HCl (2 ml, 1M in diethyl ether) was added followed by a further aliquot (2 ml) after 20h. The mixture was stirred for a further 6 hr and solvent removed at reduced pressure. The product was triturated with methanol (50 ml) and the solid collected by filtration to give the title compound (0.045 g).

¹H NMR δ: 3.23 (2H, t), 3.73 (2H, t), 7.40 (1H, d), 7.53 (1H, dd), 7.70 (1H, s), 7.91
25 (1H, t), 8.12 (1H, t), 8.19 (1H, d), 8.73 (1H, d), 9.01 (1H, d), 9.21 (1H, d) 11.27 (1H, s), 11.48 (1H, s).
m/z (API⁺): 305 (MH⁺).

30 68. 1-(4-Dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(7-bromoquinolin-4-yl)urea dihydrochloride

From D25 (0.217 g) and N,N-dimethylbenzene-1,4-diamine (0.106 g) the title compound (0.260 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 28.

¹H NMR δ: 3.08 (6H, s), 7.52 (2H, bs), 7.62 (2H, d), 8.10 (1H, dd), 8.39 (1H, d), 8.71 (1H, d), 9.00 (1H, d), 9.10 (1H, d), 11.24 (1H, bs), 11.30 (1H, s).

35 m/z (API⁺): 385, 387 (MH⁺).

69. 1-(4-Dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(6-bromoquinolin-4-yl)urea dihydrochloride

From D27 (0.20 g) and N,N-dimethylamino-benzene-1,4-diamine (0.98 g) the title compound (0.170 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 28.

^1H NMR δ : (2.86, 6H, s), 6.74 (2H, d), 7.34 (2H, d), 7.85 - 7.96 (2H, m), 8.27 (1H, d), 8.47 (1H, d), 8.72 (1H, d), 8.92 (1H, s), 9.17 (1H, s).

5 m/z (API $^+$): 385, 387 (MH $^+$).

70. 1-(3-Ethoxyphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

From 3-ethoxybenzoic acid (0.115 g) and D4 (0.10 g) the title compound (0.040 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 50.

10 ^1H NMR δ : 1.35 (3H, t, J 7Hz), 4.03 (2H, q, J 7Hz), 6.67 (1H, dd, J 2 + 8Hz), 7.08 (1H, d, J 8Hz), 7.26 (2H, m), 7.92 (1H, m), 8.13 (2H, m), 8.73 (1H, d, J 7Hz), 9.00 (1H, d, J 7Hz), 9.12 (1H, d, J 8Hz), 11.05 (1H, s), 11.09 (1H, s).

m/z (API $^+$): 308 (MH $^+$).

15 71. 1-(4-Ethylthiophenyl)-3-quinolin-4-yl urea hydrochloride

From 4-ethylthiobenzoic acid (0.186 g) and D4 (0.144 g) the title compound (0.130 g) was prepared to the method of Example 50.

^1H NMR δ : 1.22 (3H, t, J 7Hz), 2.95 (2H, q, J 7Hz), 7.37 (2H, d, J 8Hz), 7.56 (2H, d, J 8Hz), 7.92 (1H, m), 8.13 (2H, m), 8.72 (1H, d, J 7Hz), 9.00 (1H, d, J 7Hz), 9.06 (1H, d, J 9Hz), 10.99 (1H, s), 11.03 (1H, s).

20 m/z (API $^+$): 324 (MH $^+$).

72. 1-(3-Bromo-4-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea-dihydrochloride

25 From 3-bromo-4-dimethylaminobenzoic acid (0.200 g) and D4 (0.132 g) the title compound (0.145 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 50.

^1H NMR δ : 2.83 (6H, s), 7.42 (1H, d, J 9Hz), 7.53 (1H, dd, J 2 + 9Hz), 7.91 (2H, m), 8.12 (1H, dd, J 7 + 7Hz), 8.23 (1H, d, J 8Hz), 8.74 (1H, d, J 7Hz), 9.01 (1H, d, J 7Hz), 9.24 (1H, d, J 8Hz), 11.30 (1H, s), 11.55 (1H, s).

m/z (API $^+$): 385, 387 (MH $^+$).

30

73. 1-(4-Methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

From 4-methoxy-3-methylbenzoic acid (0.200 g) and D4 (0.144 g) the title compound (0.130 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 50.

35 ^1H NMR δ : 2.16 (3H, s), 3.78 (3H, s), 6.93 (1H, d, J 9Hz), 7.32 (1H, d, J 2Hz), 7.39 (1H, dd, J 2 + 9Hz), 7.90 (1H, m), 8.14 (2H, m), 8.73 (1H, d, J 7Hz), 8.97 (1H, d, J 7Hz), 9.13 (1H, d, J 9Hz), 10.81 (1H, s), 11.09 (1H, s).

m/z (API $^+$): 308 (MH $^+$).

74. 1-(4-Methoxy-3-prop-2-enylphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-yl hydrochloride

From 4-methoxy-3-prop-2-enylbenzoic acid (0.251 g) and D4 (0.210 g) the title compound (0.092 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 50.

- 5 ^1H NMR δ : 3.33 (2H, d, J 6Hz), 3.78 (3H, s), 5.08 (2H, m), 5.87 - 6.01 (1H, m), 6.99 (1H, d, J 1Hz), 7.33 (1H, d, J 2Hz), 7.42 (1H, dd, J 2 + 9Hz), 7.92 (1H, m), 8.12 (2H, m), 8.73 (1H, d, J 7Hz), 8.97 (1H, d, J 7Hz), 9.07 (1H, d, J 9Hz), 10.72 (1H, s), 11.00 (1H, s).
m/z (API⁺): 334 (MH⁺).

10

75. 1-(3-Ethyl-4-methoxyphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

From 3-ethyl-4-methoxybenzoic acid (0.200 g) and the D4 (0.19 g) the title compound (0.160 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 50.

- 15 ^1H NMR δ : 1.15 (3H, t, J 8Hz), 2.58 (2H, q, J 8Hz), 3.79 (3H, s), 6.96 (1H, d, J 9Hz), 7.33 (1H, d, J 2Hz), 7.40 (1H, dd, J 2 + 9Hz), 7.91 (1H, m), 8.14 (2H, m), 8.74 (1H, d, J 7Hz), 8.97 (1H, d, J 7Hz), 9.13 (1H, d, J 9Hz), 10.82 (1H, s), 11.08 (1H, s).
m/z (API⁺): 322 (MH⁺).

20 76. 1-(3-Acetyl-4-methoxyphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

From 3-acetyl-4-methoxybenzoic acid (0.150 g) and D4 (0.11 g) the title compound (0.080 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 50.

- 25 ^1H NMR δ : 2.56 (3H, s), 3.90 (3H, s), 7.22 (1H, d, J 9Hz), 7.70 (1H, dd, J 2 + 9Hz), 7.80 (1H, d, J 2Hz), 7.90 (1H, m), 8.14 (2H, m), 8.73 (1H, d, J 7Hz), 8.99 (1H, d, J 7Hz), 9.13 (1H, d, J 9Hz), 11.09 (1H, s), 11.12 (1H, s).

77. 1-(4-Dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(6-fluoroquinolin-4-yl)urea dihydrochloride

From D33 (0.191 g) and N,N-dimethylamino-1,4-benzenediamine (0.136 g) the title compound (0.065 g) was prepared to the method of Example 50.

- 30 ^1H NMR δ : 3.08 (6H, s), 7.48 - 7.65 (4H, m), 8.08 (1H, m), 8.28 (1H, dd, J 5 + 9Hz), 8.75 (1H, d, J 7Hz), 9.02 (1H, d, J 7Hz), 9.13 (1H, m), 11.20 (2H, s).
m/z (API⁺): 325 (MH⁺).

78. 1-(3,5-Dimethoxyphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

- 35 D4 (0.14 g) and 3, 5-dimethoxyphenylisocyanate (0.179 g) were combined in dichloromethane (20 ml) and stirred for 16h. Solvent was removed at reduced

pressure, the residue dissolved in methanol and excess ethereal HCl added. The precipitated title compound (0.17 g) was collected by filtration.

¹H NMR δ: 3.75 (6H, s), 6.27 (1H, t, J 2.2Hz), 6.79 (2H, d, J 2.2Hz), 7.93 (1H, m), 8.08 - 8.18 (2H, m), 8.73 (1H, d, J 6.8Hz), 8.98 (1H, d, J 6.8Hz), 9.07 (1H, d, J 8.6Hz), 10.97 (1H, s), 11.03 (1H, s).
m/z (API⁺): 324 (MH⁺).

79. 1-(4-Dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(8-acetylquinolin-4-yl)urea

From D29 (0.420 g) and N,N-dimethylamino-1,4-benzenediamine (0.27 g) the title compound (0.135 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 50.

¹H NMR δ: 2.76 (3H, s), 3.34 (6H, s), 6.74 (2H, d, J 9Hz), 7.34 (2H, d, J 9Hz), 7.75 (2H, m), 8.30 (2H, m), 8.76 (1H, d, J 9Hz), 9.00 (1H, s), 9.24 (1H, s).
m/z (API⁺): 349 (MH⁺).

80. 1-(4-Dimethylaminophenyl)-3-[8-(1-hydroxyethyl)quinolin-4-yl]urea

To a solution of Example 79 (0.090 g) in ethanol/water (15 ml / 5 ml) was added sodium borohydride (0.040 g). The mixture was stirred under argon at ambient temperature for 16h. HCl (5M) was added dropwise with ice-cooling until effervescence ceased. The mixture was basified with saturated aqueous Na₂CO₃, the solvents removed at reduced pressure and the residue triturated with water. The resulting solid was collected by filtration, trituration with hot ethyl acetate gave the title compound (0.040 g).

¹H NMR δ: 1.44 (3H, d, J 6 Hz), 2.86 (6H, s), 5.33 (1H, bm), 5.81 (1H, bm), 6.74 (2H, d, J 9Hz), 7.34 (2H, d, J 9Hz), 7.64 (1H, dd, J 8 + 8Hz), 7.88 (1H, d, J 8Hz), 8.14 (1H, d, J 8Hz), 8.23 (1H, d, J 5Hz), 8.70 (1H, d, J 5Hz), 9.16 (1H, s), 9.22 (1H, s).
m/z (API⁺): 350 (MH⁺).

81. 1-(4-Dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(8-carboxamidoquinolin-4-yl)urea

To a solution of Example 78 (0.115 g) in dimethylsulfoxide (12 ml) at 15°C was added hydrogen peroxide in water (0.044 ml, 27.85 w/v) and K₂CO₃ (0.072 g). The reaction mixture was heated at 100°C for 1h, the dimethyl sulfoxide removed at reduced pressure and water added. The resulting solid was collected by filtration, trituration with methanol gave the title compound (0.050 g).

¹H NMR δ: 3.35 (6H, s), 6.75 (2H, d, J 9Hz), 7.35 (2H, d, J 9Hz), 7.78 (1H, dd, J 8 + 8Hz), 7.89 (1H, bs), 8.35 (1H, d, J 5Hz), 8.41 (1H, d, J 8Hz), 8.59 (1H, d, J 8Hz), 8.81 (1H, d, J 8Hz), 9.04 (1H, s), 9.30 (1H, s), 10.48 (1H, bs).

m/z (API⁺): 350 (MH⁺).

82. 1-(2-Methylbenzoxazol-6-yl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

From 2-methyl-6-benzoxazole carboxylic acid (0.150 g) and D4 (0.14 g) the title compound (0.170 g) was prepared according to Example 1, Method 3.

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 2.62 (3H, s), 7.34 (1H, dd, J 2 + 8Hz), 7.65 (1H, d, J 8Hz), 8.00 (2H, m), 8.08 (1H, d, J 2Hz), 8.16 (2H, m), 8.70 (2H, bs), 8.76 (1H, d, J 7Hz), 9.02 (1H, d, J 7Hz).

m/z (API⁺): 319 (MH⁺).

83. 1-Benzoxazol-6-yl-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

From D30 (0.200 g) and D4 (0.14 g) the title compound (0.060 g) was prepared according to Example 1, Method 3.

¹H NMR δ: 7.40 (1H, dd, J 2 + 9Hz), 7.90 (1H, d, J 9Hz), 7.96 (1H, m), 8.15 (3H, m), 8.73 (2H, m), 8.92 (1H, d, J 9Hz), 9.03 (1H, d, J 7Hz), 10.67 (1H, s), 10.92 (1H, s).

84. [3-(3-Quinolin-4-ylureidophenoxy)acetic acid ethyl ester

From D3 (0.13 g) and 3-aminophenoxyacetic acid ethyl ester (0.128 g) the title compound (0.036 g), after recrystallisation from methanol/ethyl acetate, was prepared according to Example 1, Method 1.

¹H NMR δ: 1.23 (3H, t, J 7.2Hz), 4.19 (2H, q, J 7.2Hz), 4.78 (2H, s), 6.60 (1H, dd, J 2.1 + 8.1Hz), 7.22 - 7.28 (2H, m), 7.68 (1H, t, J 7.0Hz), 7.78 (1H, t, J 6.9Hz), 7.99 (1H, d, J 7.5Hz).

m/z (API⁺): 366 (MH⁺).

85. 1-Quinolin-3-yl-3-quinolin-4-ylurea dihydrochloride

From 4-quinoline carboxylic acid (0.173 g) and 3-aminoquinoline (0.14 g) the title compound (0.055 g) was prepared according to Example 1, Method 3.

¹H NMR δ: 7.64 - 7.74 (2H, m), 7.95 (1H, m), 8.04 - 8.25 (4H, m), 8.72 (1H, d, J 2Hz), 8.80 (1H, d, J 7Hz), 9.08 (2H, m), 9.20 (1H, d, J 9Hz), 11.40 (1H, s), 11.78 (1H, s).

m/z (API⁺): 315 (MH⁺).

86. 1-Benzoxazol-5-yl-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

From D31 (0.200 g) and D4 (0.17 g) the title compound (0.034 g) was prepared according to Example 1, Method 3.

¹H NMR δ: 7.48 (1H, dd, J 2 + 9Hz), 7.78 (1H, d, J 9Hz), 7.91 (1H, m), 8.15 (3H, m), 8.75 (2H, m), 9.00 (1H, d, J 7Hz), 9.14 (1H, d, J 9Hz), 11.48 (1H, s), 11.32 (1H, s).
m/z (API⁺): 304.

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87. 1-(3-Isopropoxyphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

From D3 (0.22 g) and 3-isopropoxyaniline (0.07g) the title compound (0.036 g), after recrystallisation from methanol/ethyl acetate, was prepared according to Example 1, Method 1.

10 ¹H NMR δ: 1.29 (6H, d, J 6.0Hz), 4.54 - 4.64 (1H, m), 6.67 (1H, dd, J 2.1 + 8.2Hz), 7.06 (1H, d, J 8.3Hz), 7.23 - 7.29 (2H, m), 7.92 (1H, t, J 7.0Hz), 8.08 - 8.19 (2H, m), 8.73 (1H, d, J 6.8Hz), 9.00 (1H, d, J 6.8Hz), 9.13 (1H, d, J 8.6Hz), 11.06 (1H, s), 11.10 (1H, s).
m/z (API⁺): 322 (MH⁺).

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88. 1-(2-Methylbenzoxazol-6-yl)-3-(6-fluoroquinolin-4-yl)urea hydrochloride

From 2-methyl-6-aminobenzoxazole (0.148 g) and D33 (0.191 g) the title compound (0.125 g) isolated by filtration, trituration with hot methanol and conversion to the hydrochloride, was prepared according to Example 1, Method 3.

20 ¹H NMR δ: 2.61 (3H, s), 7.31 (1H, dd, J 1.95 + 8.6Hz), 7.64 (1H, d, J 8.5Hz), 8.01 - 8.09 (2H, m), 8.23 (1H, dd, J 4.0 + 9.3Hz), 8.72 (1H, d, J 6.6Hz), 8.91 (1H, dd, J 2 + 11Hz), 9.00 (1H, d, J 6.7Hz), 10.90 (1H, s), 10.97 (1H, s).
m/z (API⁺): 337 (MH⁺).

25 89. 1-(4-Dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(8-fluoroquinolin-4-yl)urea hydrochloride

From N,N-dimethylbenzene-1,4-diamine (0.178 g) and 8-fluoroquinoline-4-carboxylic acid (0.25 g), the title compound (0.036 g), after column chromatography and conversion to the hydrochloride, was prepared according to Example 1, Method 3 using toluene/dimethylformamide (2:1) as solvent.

30 ¹H NMR δ: 3.13 (6H, s), 7.58 - 7.82 (6H, m), 8.05 (1H, dd, J 4.6 + 8.6Hz), 8.98 - 9.02 (2H, m), 9.73 (1H, s), 10.37 (1H, s).
m/z (API⁺): 325 (MH⁺).

90. 1-(4-Dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(7-fluoroquinolin-4-yl)urea hydrochloride

35 From N,N-dimethylbenzene-1,4-diamine (0.178 g) and 7-fluoroquinoline-4-carboxylic acid (0.25 g), the title compound (0.036 g) after column chromatography

and conversion to the hydrochloride, was prepared according to Example 1, Method 3, using toluene in place of dimethylformamide as solvent.

¹H NMR δ: 3.09 (6H, s), 7.59 - 7.67 (4H, m), 7.85 - 7.93 (1H, m), 7.97 (1H, dd, J 2.5 + 9.2Hz), 8.71 (1H, d, J 6.8Hz), 9.00 (1H, d, J 6.8Hz), 9.34 (1H, m), 11.40 (2H, bs).

m/z (API⁺): 325 (MH⁺).

91. 1-(3-Phenoxyphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

From D4 (0.135 g) and 3-phenoxybenzoic acid (0.20 g), the title compound (0.105 g), after column chromatography (silica gel (20% ethyl acetate/hexane) conversion to the hydrochloride and recrystallisation from methanol, was prepared according to Example 1, Method 3 using toluene/dimethylformamide (2:1) in place of dimethylformamide as reaction solvent.

¹H NMR δ: 6.73 (1H, dd, J 1.7 + 6.2Hz), 7.06 (2H, dd, J 0.7 + 6.3Hz), 7.15 - 7.27 (2H, m), 7.35 - 7.46 (4H, m), 7.91 (1H, t, J 7.0Hz), 8.08 - 8.17 (2H, m), 8.68 (1H, d, J 6.8Hz), 8.97 (1H, d, J 6.8Hz), 9.09 (1H, d, J 8.6Hz), 11.09 (1H, s), 11.17 (1H, s).

m/z (API⁺): 356 (MH⁺).

92. 1-Quinolin-6-yl-3-quinolin-4-ylurea

From D4 (0.216 g) and 6-aminoquinoline (0.216 g) the title compound (0.06 g) after recrystallisation from methanol was prepared according to Example 1, Method 2.

¹H NMR δ: 7.50 (1H, dd, J 4.2 + 8.3Hz), 7.69 - 7.87 (3H, m), 8.00 - 8.03 (2H, m), 8.23 - 8.35 (4H, m), 8.76 - 8.80 (2H, m), 9.43 (1H, s), 9.68 (1H, s).

m/z (API⁺): 315 (MH⁺).

93. 1-(3-Benzyloxyphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea hydrochloride

From D3 (0.135 g) and 3-benzyloxyaniline (0.136 g) the title compound (0.139 g), after trituration of the hydrochloride salt with hot methanol, was prepared according to Example 1, Method 1.

¹H NMR δ: 5.12 (2H, s), 6.77 (1H, dd, J 2.2 + 8.1Hz), 7.10 (1H, d, J 7.9Hz), 7.25 - 7.51 (7H, m), 7.91 (1H, m), 8.08 - 8.19 (2H, m), 8.73 (1H, d, J 6.8Hz), 9.00 (1H, d, J 6.8Hz), 9.12 (1H, d, J 8.6Hz), 11.11 (2H, s).

m/z (API⁺): 370 (MH⁺).

94. 1-(2,5-Dimethoxyphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea

From 2,5-dimethoxyphenyl isocyanate (0.090 g) and D4 (0.072 g) the title compound (0.071 g) was prepared according to the method of Example 15.

¹H NMR δ: 3.72 (3H, s), 3.88 (3H, s), 6.57 (1H, dd, J 3.0 + 8.8Hz), 6.98 (1H, d, J 8.9Hz), 7.66 (1H, m), 7.78 (1H, m), 7.91 (1H, d, J 3.1Hz), 8.26 (1H, d, J 5.2Hz),
5 8.34 (1H, d, J 7.7Hz), 8.72 (1H, d, J 5.2Hz), 9.16 (1H, s), 9.79 (1H, s).
m/z (API⁺): 324 (MH⁺).

95. 1-(3-Chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea

From 3-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl isocyanate (0.092 g) and D4 (0.072 g) the title compound (0.03 g), after trituration with pentane/diethyl ether and dichloromethane was prepared according to the method of Example 15.

¹H NMR δ: 3.87 (3H, s), 7.13 - 7.16 (2H, m), 7.69 (1H, t, J 6.9Hz), 7.79 (1H, t, J 5.8Hz), 7.99 (1H, d, J 8.3Hz), 8.21 - 8.28 (2H, m), 8.32 (1H, d, J 7.6Hz), 8.74 (1H, d, J 5.1Hz), 9.37 (1H, s), 9.85 (1H, s).
15 m/z (API⁺): 328, 330 (MH⁺).

96. 1-(4-Dimethylaminophenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylthiourea dihydrochloride

To D4 (0.144 g) in dimethylformamide (8 ml) sodium hydride (0.05 g, 60% in oil) was added. The mixture was stirred for 30 min and 4-dimethylaminophenyl isothiocyanate (0.178 g) added. The mixture was stirred for 30min, poured into water and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 50 ml). The combined organic phase was washed with water (2 x 50 ml), dried (Na₂SO₄), and solvent removed at reduced pressure. The residue was triturated with diethyl ether/hexane to give the title compound (0.22 g) as the free base which was converted to the dihydrochloride salt (0.235 g).

¹H NMR δ: 3.07 (6H, s), 7.42 (2H, bs), 7.77 (2H, d, J 8.1Hz), 7.93 (1H, t, J 7.5Hz), 8.14 (1H, t, J 7.0Hz), 8.26 (1H, d, J 8.4Hz), 9.02 (3H, m), 11.95 (1H, bs), 12.44 (1H, s).
25 m/z (API⁺): 323 (MH⁺).

30

97. 1-(1-Methyl-(1H)-indol-5-yl)-3-(6-methoxy)quinolin-4-ylurea

From 4-amino-6-methoxyquinoline (0.303 g) and 5-amino-1-methyl-(1H)-indole (0.255 g) the title compound (0.221 g), after column chromatography (silica gel, hexane → ethyl acetate) and trituration with diethyl ether, was prepared according to Example 1, Method 2.

¹H NMR δ: 3.96 (3H, s), 4.17 (3H, s), 6.57 (1H, d, J 2.9Hz), 7.40 (1H, dd, J 1.9 + 8.8Hz), 7.49 (1H, d, J 3.0Hz), 7.57 - 7.64 (2H, m), 7.72 (1H, d, J 2.4Hz), 7.98 (1H,

d, J 1.7Hz), 8.08 (1H, d, J 9.2Hz), 8.38 (1H, d, J 5.1Hz), 8.75 (1H, d, J 5.1Hz), 9.17 (1H, bs), 9.26 (1H, bs).

m/z (API⁺): 347 (MH⁺).

5 98. 1-(3-Methoxyphenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea

From D4 (0.072 g) and 3-methoxyphenyl isocyanate (0.075 g) the title compound (0.071 g), was prepared according to the method of Example 12

¹H NMR δ: 3.77 (3H, s), 6.62 (1H, dd, J 1.8Hz + 8.2Hz), 6.97 (1H, d), 7.18 - 7.24 (2H, m), 7.63 - 7.68 (1H, m), 7.73 - 7.78 (1H, m), 7.98 (1H, d), 8.17 - 8.24 (2H, m),

10 8.74 (1H, d), 9.23 (1H, s), 9.31 (1H, s).

m/z (API⁺): 294 (MH⁺).

99. 1-[4-(5-Chloro-1,3-dioxo-1,3-dihydroisoindol-2-yl)-3-methylphenyl]-3-quinolin-4-yl urea hydrochloride

15 From D4 (0.10 g) and N-(4-amino-2-methylphenyl-4-chlorophthalimide (0.199 g) the title compound (0.037 g), after column chromatography (silica gel, hexane → ethyl acetate) salt formation and recrystallisation from methanol, was prepared according to Example 1, Method 2.

¹H NMR δ: 2.15 (3H, s), 7.37 (1H, d, J 8.4Hz), 7.54 - 7.60 (2H, m), 7.91 - 8.03

20 (3H, m), 8.08 - 8.19 (3H, m), 8.75 (1H, d, J 6.8Hz), 9.01 - 9.08 (2H, m), 11.06 (2H, bs).

m/z (API⁺): 457, 459 (MH⁺).

100. 1-(3-Nitrophenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea

25 From D4 (0.64 g) and 3-nitrophenyl isocyanate (0.729 g) the title compound (0.071 g), after trituration with hot ethanol, was prepared according to the method of Example 12.

¹H NMR δ: 7.59 - 7.85 (4H, m), 7.89 (1H, dd, J 1.4 + 8.1Hz), 8.20 - 8.24 (2H, m), 8.65 (1H, m), 8.76 (1H, d, J 5.1Hz), 9.37 (1H, s), 9.79 (1H, s).

30 m/z (API⁺): 309 (MH⁺).

101. 1-(3-Aminophenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea

1-(3-Nitrophenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea (0.775 g) was suspended in ethanol (150 ml) containing 10% Pd/C (0.75 g paste) and shaken under a hydrogen atmosphere (50
35 psi) at room temperature. After 3h the mixture was filtered (celite pad) and the residue washed with ethanol. The combined filtrate and washings were evaporated

to dryness under reduced pressure and the residue triturated with diethyl ether/hexane to give the title compound (0.54 g).

¹H NMR δ: 5.13 (2H, s), 6.26 (1H, d, J 7.8Hz), 6.65 (1H, d, J 7.8Hz), 6.83 (1H, s), 6.95 (1H, t, J 7.9Hz), 7.67 (1H, t, J 7.0Hz), 7.77 (1H, t, J 6.9Hz), 7.97 (1H, d, J 8.0Hz), 8.19 - 8.25 (2H, m), 8.71 (1H, d, J 5.2Hz), 9.09 (1H, bs), 9.16 (1H, bs).
m/z (API⁺): 279 (MH⁺).

102. N-[3-(3-Quinolin-4-ylureido)phenyl]methanesulphonamide

Methanesulphonyl chloride (27 ul) was added to 1-(3-aminophenyl)-3-quinolin-4-ylurea (0.08 g) in dichloromethane (25 ml) containing triethylamine (48 ul) and stirred for 16h. The precipitate that formed was separated by filtration, washed with tetrahydrofuran and diethyl ether and dried to give the title compound (0.081 g).
¹H NMR δ: 3.03 (3H, s), 6.93 - 6.98 (1H, m), 7.33 - 7.35 (2H, m), 7.52 (1H, s), 7.95 (1H, m), 8.04 - 8.14 (2H, m), 8.66 (1H, d), 8.75 (1H, d), 8.99 (1H, d), 9.86 (1H, s), 10.35 (1H, s), 10.55 (1H, s).
m/z (API⁺): 357 (MH⁺).

Determination of HFGAN72 Receptor Antagonist Activity

The HFGAN72 receptor antagonist activity of the compounds of formula (I), including those compounds in which X and Y both represent CH and without provisos a)-f), was determined in accordance with the following experimental method.

Experimental Method

HEK293 cells expressing the human HFGAN72 receptor were grown in cell medium (MEM medium with Earl's salts) containing 2 mM L-Glutamine, 0.4 mg/mL G418 Sulphate from GIBCO BRL and 10% heat inactivated fetal calf serum from Gibco BRL. The cells were seeded at 20,000 cells/100 µl/well into 96-well black clear bottom sterile plates from Costar which had been pre-coated with 10 µg/well of poly-L-lysine from SIGMA. The seeded plates were incubated overnight at 37°C in 5% CO₂.

Agonists were prepared as 1 mM stocks in water:DMSO (1:1). EC₅₀ values (the concentration required to produce 50% maximal response) were estimated using 11x half log unit dilutions (Biomek 2000, Beckman) in Tyrode's buffer containing probenecid (10 mM HEPES with 145mM NaCl, 10mM glucose, 2.5 mM KCl, 1.5 mM CaCl₂, 1.2 mM MgCl₂ and 2.5mM probenecid; pH7.4). Antagonists were prepared as 10 mM stocks in DMSO (100%). Antagonist IC₅₀ values (the concentration of compound needed to inhibit 50% of the agonist response) were

determined against 3.0 nM human Lig 72A using 11x half log unit dilutions in Tyrode's buffer containing 10% DMSO and probenecid.

On the day of assay 50 µl of cell medium containing probenecid (Sigma) and Fluo3AM (Texas Fluorescence Laboratories) was added (Quadra, Tomtec) to each well to give final concentrations of 2.5 mM and 4 µM, respectively. The 96-well plates were incubated for 90 min at 37°C in 5% CO₂. The loading solution containing dye was then aspirated and cells were washed with 4x 150 µl Tyrode's buffer containing probenecid and 0.1% gelatin (Denley Cell Wash). The volume of buffer left in each well was 125 µl. Antagonist or buffer (25 µl) was added (Quadra) the cell plates gently shaken and incubated at 37°C in 5% CO₂ for 30 min. Cell plates were then transferred to the Fluorescent Imaging Plate Reader (FLIPR, Molecular Devices) instrument and maintained at 37°C in humidified air. Prior to drug addition a single image of the cell plate was taken (signal test), to evaluate dye loading consistency. The run protocol used 60 images taken at 1 second intervals followed by a further 24 images at 5 second intervals. Agonists were added (by the FLIPR) after 20 sec (during continuous reading). From each well, peak fluorescence was determined over the whole assay period and the mean of readings 1-19 inclusive was subtracted from this figure. The peak increase in fluorescence was plotted against compound concentration and iteratively curve fitted using a four parameter logistic fit (as described by Bowen and Jerman, 1995, *TIPS*, 16, 413-417) to generate a concentration effect value. Antagonist K_b values were calculated using the equation:

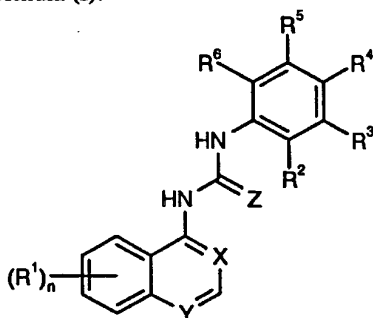
$$K_b = IC_{50} / (1 + ([3/EC_{50}]))$$

where EC₅₀ was the potency of human Lig72A determined in the assay (in nM terms) and IC₅₀ is expressed in molar terms.

As an illustration of the activity of the compounds of formula (I), the compounds of Examples 1, 14, 17 and 31 each had a pK_b > 7 in this assay.

CLAIMS

1. A compound of formula (I):



5

(I)

in which :

X and Y independently represent CH or nitrogen, provided that X and Y do not both represent CH;

Z represents oxygen or sulphur;

- 10 R^1 represents (C₁₋₆)alkyl, (C₂₋₆)alkenyl or (C₁₋₆)alkoxy, any of which may be optionally substituted; halogen, R⁷CO- or NR⁸R⁹CO-;

- R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 independently represent (C₁₋₆)alkyl, (C₂₋₆)alkenyl, (C₁₋₆)alkoxy or (C₁₋₆)alkylthio, any of which may be optionally substituted; hydrogen, halogen, nitro, cyano, aryloxy, aryl(C₁₋₆)alkyloxy, aryl(C₁₋₆)alkyl, R⁷CO-,
15 R⁷SO₂NH-, R⁷CON(R¹⁰)-, NR⁸R⁹-, NR⁸R⁹CO-, -COOR⁸ or heterocyclyl; provided that at least one of R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ is other than hydrogen;

or an adjacent pair of R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached form an optionally substituted carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring;

R⁷ is (C₁₋₆)alkyl or aryl;

- 20 R⁸ and R⁹ independently represent hydrogen, (C₁₋₆)alkyl, aryl or aryl(C₁₋₆)alkyl;

R¹⁰ is hydrogen or (C₁₋₆)alkyl; and

n is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

- 25 provided that the compound is not:

- a) N-1-isoquinolinylnyl-N'-(1-methyl-1H-indol-5-yl)urea;
- b) N-(3-chloro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-N'-4-quinolinylnylurea;
- c) N-(3-chloro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-N'-(5-nitro-4-quinolinylnyl)urea;
- d) N-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-N'-(7-chloro-4-quinolinylnyl)urea;
- 30 e) N-(4-methoxyphenyl)-N'-(7-chloro-4-quinolinylnyl)urea; or

f) N-(4-chlorophenyl)-N'-(7-chloro-4-quinoliny)urea.

2. A compound according to claim 1 in which X represents CH and Y represents nitrogen.

3. A compound according to claim 1 or claim 2 in which Z represents oxygen.

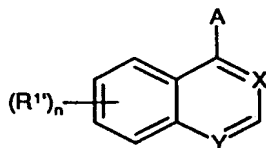
4. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims in which n is 0 or 1.

5. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims in which R² to R⁶ independently represent hydrogen, halogen, (C₁₋₆)alkoxy, (C₁₋₆)alkylthio or NR⁸R⁹, and at least one of R² to R⁶ is other than hydrogen; or an adjacent pair of R² to R⁶ together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached form an optionally substituted 5- to 7-membered heterocyclic ring.

6. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims in which R², R⁵ and R⁶ represent hydrogen.

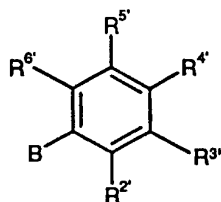
7. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 5 in which R², R⁴ and R⁶ represent hydrogen.

8. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I) as defined in any one of the preceding claims or a salt thereof which comprises coupling a compound of formula (II):



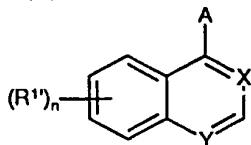
(II)

with a compound of formula (III):



(III)

- where A and B are appropriate functional groups to form the $-NHCONH-$ or $-NHCSNH-$ moiety when coupled; X , Y and n are as defined in formula (I); and $R^{1'}$ to $R^{6'}$ are R^1 to R^6 as defined in formula (I) or groups convertible thereto; and thereafter optionally and as necessary and in any appropriate order, converting any $R^{1'}$ to $R^{6'}$ when other than R^1 to R^6 respectively to R^1 to R^6 , and/or forming a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
9. A compound library comprising at least 2 compounds of formula (I) as defined in any one of claims 1 to 7 or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.
10. A compound of formula (II):



(II)

- wherein A is $-CON_3$, $-NH_2$, $-CO_2H$, $-N=C=O$, $-N=C=S$, $-NHCOL$ or halogen, L is a leaving group, X and Y are as defined in formula (I), n is 1, 2, 3 or 4, and $R^{1'}$ is R^1 as defined in formula (I) or a group convertible thereto.
11. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (I) as defined in any one of claims 1 to 7 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
12. A method of treating or preventing diseases or disorders where an antagonist of the human HFGAN72 receptor is required, which comprises administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) as defined in any one of claims 1 to 7 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, without the proviso that X and Y do not both represent CH and without provisos a)-f).

13. A compound of formula (I) as defined in any one of claims 1 to 7 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, without the proviso that X and Y do not both represent CH and without provisos a)-f), for use in the treatment or prophylaxis of diseases or disorders where an antagonist of the human HFGAN72 receptor is required.

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14. The use of a compound of formula (I) as defined in any one of claims 1 to 7 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, without the proviso that X and Y do not both represent CH and without provisos a)-f), in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of diseases or disorders where an antagonist of the human HFGAN72 receptor is required.

10

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter: nal Application No
PCT/GB 98/02437

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 C07D401/12 A61K31/47 C07D215/42 C07D405/12 C07D413/12
 C07D417/12 C07D409/12 C07D215/48 C07D215/50

According to International Patent Classification(IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C07D A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5 552 411 A (DENNIS M. DOWNING ET AL.) 3 September 1996 see column 1 - column 2 ---	1,11
X	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 69, no. 8, 1968 Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 30159a, NIKOLIC,K.: "Identification of some quinoline and acridine derivatives by a fluorescence method." XP002082342 * the first two substances listed in the abstract * see abstract & ARH. FARM., vol. 17, no. 3, - 1967 pages 121-127, --- -/--	10

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

30 October 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

11/11/1998

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Authorized officer

Van Bijlen, H

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/GB 98/02437

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4 009 020 A (GEORGE ROBERT STARKE ET AL.) 22 February 1977 * Table 1, nr 4 and 12; Table 18, compound nr 3 and 10 *+ ---	10
P,X	US 5 731 315 A (WILLIAM R. EWING ET AL.) 24 March 1998 see examples 57,C ---	10
P,X	WO 98 25611 A (RHÔNE-POULENC RORER PHARMACEUTICALS INC.) 18 June 1998 see examples 1E,1F,10B -----	10

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/GB 98/02437

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of Item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: 12
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Remark: Although claim 12
is directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal
body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged
effects of the compound/composition.
2. ☒ Claims Nos.: not applicable
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such
an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of Item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all
searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment
of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report
covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is
restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Claims Nos.: not applicable

With regard to claim 10 (intermediates of formula II) the search revealed such a large number of novelty destroying documents, that the drafting of a comprehensive International Search Report is not feasible. The cited documents are considered as to form a representative sample of the revealed documents, duly taking into account their relevance with respect to the subject-matter as illustrated by the examples.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/GB 98/02437

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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